

# Transcript Exhibit(s)

Docket #(s): 1-	0000A-97-0238
<u> </u>	T-00000F-02-0271
7	-01051B-02-0871
Exhibit #: T1, S1	SaTWY, RUCOI, MTZI
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#### BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

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AZ CORP COMMISSION

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MARC SPITZER CHARMAN

JIM IRVIN

COMMISSIONER

WILLIAM A. MUNDELL

IN THE MATTER OF OWEST

SECTION 252(e) OF THE

COMMISSIONER

JEFF HATCH-MILLER

COMMISSIONER

MIKE GLEASON COMMISSIONER

DOCKET NO. RT-00000F-02-0271

DOCKET NO. T-00000A-97-0238

DOCKET NO. T-01051B-02-0871

IN THE MATTER OF US WEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC.'S

CORPORATION'S COMPLIANCE WITH

TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1996

COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 271 OF THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1996

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

Complainant,

QWEST CORPORATION,

NOTICE OF FILING SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND REQUEST FOR AN

Respondent.

EXPEDITED PROCEDURAL CONFERENCE

The Arizona Corporation Commission Staff ("Staff") and Qwest Corporation ("Owest") hereby file their proposed Settlement Agreement in the above-captioned dockets. Staff and Owest will file a Proposed Procedural Schedule by Tuesday, July 29, 2003, to govern the review and approval of the proposed Settlement Agreement. Staff and Qwest also request that the Commission conduct an expedited Procedural Conference no later than August 5, 2003, to discuss this matter with all parties.

## RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 2) day of July, 2003.

By. Maureen A. Scott, Attorney
Legal Division
Arizona Corporation Commission

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1200 West Washington Street Phoenix, AZ 85007

Telephone: (602) 542-3402 Facsimile: (602) 542-4870

#### **QWEST CORPORATION**

Timothy Berg

FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C. 3003 North Central Ave., Suite 2600

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Original and 17 copies of the foregoing were filed this ACO day of July, with:

Docket Control
Arizona Corporation Commission
1200 West Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Copies of the foregoing were mailed and/or hand-delivered this 25% day of July, 2003, to:

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Andrew Crain
QWEST Communications, Inc.
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Denver, Colorado 80202

Maureen Arnold
Director, Regulatory Matters
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Brian Thomas, VP Reg. - West Time Warner Telecom, Inc. 520 SW 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Suite 300 Portland, Oregon 97204

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1	Service List Dockets RT-00000F-02-0271 and T-00000A-97-0238	
× 2	Eric S. Heath Sprint Communications Co.	Rod Aguilar AT&T
3	100 Spear Street, Suite 930	795 Folsom St., #2104
4	San Francisco, CA 94105	San Francisco, CA 94107-1243
-	Thomas H. Campbell	Daniel Waggoner
5	II DONID & ROOM	Davis Wright Tremaine
6	40 N. Central Avenue	2600 Century Square
	Phoenix, Arizona 85004	1501 Fourth Avenue Seattle, WA 98101-1688
7	Andrew O. Isar	Seattle, WA 90101-1000
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8	4312 92 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue, N.W.	Communications Workers of America
9	Gig Harbor, Washington 98335	5818 North 7th Street, Suite 206
2	Michael W. Patten	Phoenix, Arizona 85014-5811
10	Roshka Heyman & DeWulf	D. 1 D-1
	One Arizona Center	Diane L. Peters Director-Regulatory Services
11	400 East Van Buren, Suite 800	Global Crossing Telemanagement, Inc.
12	Phoenix, Arizona 85004	1080 Pittsford-Victor Road
12		Pittsford, NY 14534
13	Thomas F. Dixon WorldCom, Inc.	
	707 17th Street, #4200	Dennis D. Ahlers, Sr. Attorney
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		730 Second Avenue South, Suite 1200
15	) and the oriental	Minneapolis, MN 55402
16	Director-Regulatory Relations	
- Ť	SBC Telecom, Inc. 1010 N. St. Mary's Room 13K	Mark P. Trinchero
17	San Antonio, TX 78215-2109	Davis, Wright Tremaine 1300 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 2300
- 3		Portland, OR 97201
18	Table By Market	Totalia, Ott 77202
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Service List Dockets RT-00000F-02-0271 and T-00000A-97-0238 Douglas Hsiao Jim Schelteman Blumenfeld & Cohen 1625 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Ste Washington, DC 20036 5 Kimberly M. Kirby 61 Davis Dixon Kirby LLP 19200 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 600 Irvine, CA 92612 8 Al Sterman 9 Arizona Consumers Council 2849 East 8th St. 10 Tucson, AZ 85716 11 Jeffrey Crockett Snell & Wilmer 12 One Arizona Center Phoenix, AZ 85004 13 Teresa Tan 14 WorldCom, Inc. 201 Spear Street, Floor 9 15 San Francisco, CA 94105 16 Rodney Joyce Shook, Hardy & Bacon 17 Hamilton Square 600 14th Street, NW, Ste 800 18] Washington, DC 20005 19 David Conn McLeodUSA, Inc. 20 6400 C Street SW, PO Box 3177 Cedar Rapids, IA 52406-3177 21 Barbara P. Shever 22 LEC Relations Mgr.-Industry Policy Z-Tel Communications, Inc. 23 601 S. Harbour Island Blvd. Suite 220 24 Tampa, FL 33602 25 Jonathan E. Canis Michael B. Hazzard 26 Kelly Drye & Warren LLP 1200 19<sup>th</sup> Street, NW, Fifth Floor 27 Washington, D.C. 20036

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Qwest Corporation Attn: Law Department 4041 N. Central, 11<sup>th</sup> Floor Phoenix, AZ 85012

Service List Dockets RT-00000F-02-0271 and T-00000A-97-0238 Raymond S. Heyman Roshka Heyman & DeWulf One Arizona Center 400 East Van Buren, Suite 800 Phoenix, AZ 85004 Letty Friesen T&TA 6 1875 Lawrence Street, #1405 Denver, CO 80202 Paul Masters 8 Ernest Communications 6475 Jimmy Carter Blvd. Ste 300 9 Norcross, GA 30071 10 Jon Poston ACTS 11 6733 E. Dale Lane Cave Creek, AZ 85331 12 Rex Knowles 13 XO 111 E. Broadway, Ste 100 Salt Lake City, UT 84111 15 Deborah Harwood Integra Telecom of Arizona 16 19545 NW Von Newmann Drive, Suite 200 17 Beaverton, OR 97006 18 Bob McCoy William Local Network, Inc. 19 4100 One Williams Center Tulsa, OK 74172 20 Mark Dioguardi 21 Tiffany and Bosco, PA 1850 North Central, Suite 500 22 Phoenix, AZ 85004 23 Richard M. Rindler Morton J. Posner 24 Swider & Berlin 3000 K. Street NW Ste 300 25 Washington, DC 20007 26

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Charles Best, Assoc. Gen. Counsel Electric Lightwave, L.L.C. 4400 NE 77<sup>th</sup> Avenue Vancouver, WA 98662

#### SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

Qwest Corporation ("Qwest" or "the Company") and the Arizona Corporation Commission Staff ("Staff"), ("the Parties") hereby agree to a settlement (the "Settlement Agreement" or "this Agreement") of certain Dockets currently pending before the Arizona Corporation Commission ("Commission"), specifically Docket No. RT-00000F-02-0271 (Qwest's Compliance with Section 252(e) of the Federal Act); Docket No. T-00000A-97-0238 (Subdocket) (the 271 Subdocket which addressed allegations that Qwest interfered with the 271 regulatory process); and Docket No. T-01051B-02-0871 (the Order to Show Cause ("OSC") for not implementing Commission approved wholesale rates on a timely basis). These Dockets shall be collectively referred to in this Agreement as the "Litigation." The following terms and conditions are intended to resolve all of the issues raised in or associated with the Litigation.

#### RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Parties desire to adopt this Agreement subject to Commission approval;

WHEREAS, by adopting this Agreement, the Parties intend to settle and terminate the Litigation in a manner that is fair and reasonable;

WHEREAS, the 252(e) Unfiled Agreements Docket involved allegations that Qwest violated Section 252(e) of the Telecommunications Act by failing to file for Commission review and approval certain agreements with Competitive Local Exchange Carriers ("CLECs") operating in the state of Arizona;

WHEREAS, the 271 Subdocket involved allegations that Qwest improperly entered into settlement agreements with CLECs that resulted in the nonparticipation by such CLECs in the Commission docket evaluating Qwest's application under Section 271 of the Telecommunications Act, all without the Commission's knowledge; and that Qwest thereby interfered with the 271 regulatory process;

WHEREAS, the Order to Show Cause involved allegations that Qwest failed to implement the wholesale rate changes ordered in Decision No. 64922 within a reasonable period of time, that Qwest failed to notify the Commission of rate implementation delay, that Qwest failed to obtain Commission approval of the delay in implementation, and that Qwest's wholesale rate change system is unreasonably slow and inefficient;

WHEREAS, Qwest acknowledges, without admitting any wrongdoing, the concerns raised regarding the allegations which are the subject of the Litigation and expresses its regret over the events leading to the Litigation and, without admitting wrongdoing, Qwest states its intention to comply fully in the future with all written laws, rules, regulations and orders governing Qwest's conduct;

WHEREAS, Qwest avows that it is the policy and commitment of the Company to conduct all of its business affairs in the state of Arizona with integrity, honesty, in conformance with Arizona laws and regulations and with respect for the regulatory processes of the Commission.

WHEREAS, Qwest also acknowledges, without admitting any wrongdoing, concerns raised by the parties, including the Staff, regarding allegations that its behavior was designed to intentionally deceive and misrepresent certain facts before the Commission. Further, without admitting any wrongdoing, Qwest avows that the Company and its official representatives will not engage in fraudulent, deceptive or intentionally unlawful conduct in any matters pending before the Arizona Corporation Commission.

WHEREAS, Qwest acknowledges that Commission approval of this Settlement Agreement shall constitute a Commission Decision directing that Qwest implement the provisions of this Settlement Agreement which are intended to assure future compliance with respect to the filing requirements of Section 252(e) of the Telecommunications Act, to assure timely implementation of future cost dockets and to assure that Qwest files with the Commission any settlement agreement with a telecommunications carrier that would result in the carrier not participating in any generic docket of industry-wide general concern pending before the Commission and that violations of those provisions may be punished by contempt after notice and a hearing as provided by A.R.S. Section 40-424;

WHEREAS, as detailed in this Agreement, Qwest shall apply monies and issue credits to resolve the events leading to the Litigation, as well as implement procedures and accede to independent monitoring, thereby demonstrating the commitment of corporate management to comply with and to address the Commission's stated concerns that Qwest is to comply with the filing requirements of Section 252(e) of the Telecommunications Act, implement cost docket decisions in a timely manner, and apprise the Commission of any settlement with a telecommunications carrier that would result in the carrier not participating in any generic docket of industry-wide general concern before the Commission;

WHEREAS, while Qwest denies any wrongdoing, the parties agree that the terms and conditions of this Agreement, including but not limited to, the Cash Payment, Voluntary Contributions and Minimum Settlement Amount, are fair, reasonable and in the public interest;

WHEREAS, in consideration thereof, the Parties agree as follows:

#### TERMS AND CONDITIONS

#### 1. <u>CASH PAYMENT</u>.

Qwest agrees to pay an Aggregate Cash Payment Amount of \$5,197,000.00. The Parties have agreed that the Aggregate Cash Payment Amount shall be attributable to each portion of the Litigation as follows:

- 1. \$5,000,000.00 for the Dockets addressing Qwest's compliance with Section 252(e) and Qwest's alleged interference with the 271 regulatory process;
- 2. \$47,000.00 for the Docket addressing Qwest's compliance with Section 252(e);
- 3. \$150,000 for the Docket dealing with Qwest's implementation of the new wholesale rates.

Qwest agrees to pay the Aggregate Cash Payment Amount to the State Treasurer within 30 days of the Effective Date of the Commission's Decision approving this Agreement.

## 2. <u>VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.</u>

Qwest agrees to make Voluntary Contributions in an amount of \$6,000,000.00, or more as detailed below, in the following areas:

- 1. Section 501(c)(3) organizations or other State-funded programs involved in the areas of education and/or economic development;
- 2. Educational programs designed to promote greater understanding of telecommunications issues by Arizona consumers;
- 3. Infrastructure Investment, including investments in Unserved and Underserved areas in the State of Arizona. Any party to this Agreement may also propose other projects, which may include by way of illustration but are not limited to the following:

investments to further route diversity for homeland security and 911 services, investments that promote the general welfare or safety of consumers, or investments in advanced services. All parties shall have the right to argue in support of or opposition to any of the proposed projects before the Commission, if agreement cannot be reached. This provision is not intended to prohibit the Commission from designating specific projects.

Qwest's initial Voluntary Contribution shall be in the amount of \$6,000,000.00. This amount shall be subject to increase to the extent that the Minimum Settlement Amounts specified in Paragraphs 3 through 5 below are not reached, subject to Paragraph 6 below. Further, Qwest agrees that all such investments shall be in addition to any investments, construction or work already planned by Qwest.

Parties will request that the Commission determine the percentage allocation (e.g. from 0 to 100) of the Voluntary Contributions to be made for each of the three investment categories (i.e., education, economic development, and Infrastructure Investment) forthwith or the Commission may designate such responsibility to its Director of Utilities. The parties agree that, in order to have the process of allocations of voluntary contributions work as efficiently as possible, they will request that the Commission provide guidance on the allocation of funds among the categories prior to submission of the project lists by the parties. The Commission or Director of Utilities shall have the discretion to revise such allocations on a project by project basis to the extent Qwest has not already spent the allocated funds or has not contractually committed the funds to a project previously approved by the Commission. Additional amounts added through non-expenditure by Qwest of any portion of the Minimum Settlement Amounts in Paragraphs 3 through 5 below shall be handled in a like manner.

Qwest shall be required to provide a proposed list of projects in each investment category within 30 days of the Effective Date of the Commission's Decision approving the Settlement Agreement, or in the case of additional projects, its notification to the Commission that the Minimum Settlement Amounts have not been met. Any other signatory to this agreement may

provide a list of projects for any category within 60 days of the Effective Date, for Commission consideration and approval or in the case of additional projects, within 60 days of Qwest's notification to the Commission that the Minimum Settlement Amounts have not been met. Qwest shall also be required to provide Staff with such additional information on those projects as well as other projects identified by Staff, to allow Staff to make its determinations in an informed manner. Such information shall include data which allows Staff to establish that the projects are in addition to any construction and work already planned by Qwest.

Within each investment category, approved projects shall be determined by the mutual written agreement of the Director of the Commission's Utilities Division and Qwest's Arizona President within 180 days of the Effective Date of the Commission's Decision approving this Agreement. Allocation to additional projects as a result of Qwest's not meeting the Minimum Settlement Amounts specified in Paragraphs 3 through 5, shall be approved within 180 days of Qwest's notification to the Commission that the Minimum Settlement Amounts have not been met. In the event that the Director of the Commission's Utilities Division and Qwest's Arizona President cannot agree, the decision on such project shall be escalated to the Commission for decision. If the projects do not require any additional facilities, construction or development of new programs, Qwest shall make its investments in the approved projects within 60 days of their approval by the Director of the Commission's Utilities Division and Qwest's Arizona President, or approval by the Commission if agreement cannot be reached.

If an approved project requires Qwest to develop additional facilities or development of new programs, construction of such facilities and implementation of such programs shall commence no later than 180 days of the mutual agreement of the Director of the Commission's Utilities Division and Qwest's Arizona President, barring any circumstances outside of Qwest's control, including but not limited to, right-of-way ("ROW"), permits, environmental studies, archaeological studies, contract and/or lease negotiations or force majeure events, which shall

extend the above-referenced construction date. Any such extensions of time shall first be approved by the Commission's Director of Utilities.

For purposes of the Infrastructure Investment category, "Unserved Area" shall be defined as any area outside of Qwest's current exchange boundaries not currently served or not adequately served by any wireline telephone service provider and other areas as determined or approved by the Commission. "Underserved Area" shall be defined as any area within Qwest's current exchange boundaries but outside the Base Rate Area which does not have Qwest wireline telephone facilities available.

For purposes of "Underserved Areas", Qwest will be required to invest an incremental amount over and above what it otherwise would have invested (the base amount). Qwest agrees to provide Staff with the information required to verify that any of the proposed projects represent an incremental amount over and above what it would have invested otherwise. Qwest's current line extension and construction tariff would continue to apply to the development of infrastructure for the purpose of expending the Voluntary Contributions under this agreement.

#### 3. <u>DISCOUNT CREDITS</u>

Qwest further agrees to issue a one-time credit to Eligible CLECs, equal to 10 percent of the total amount of services purchased under 47 U.S.C. Sections 251 (b) and (c) (as defined by the FCC for the relevant time period) through their interconnection agreements with Qwest or through Qwest's Statement of Generally Available Terms and Conditions ("SGAT") during the time period from January 1, 2001, through June 30, 2002. Eligible CLECs shall include all CLECs certificated and operating in the State of Arizona between January 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002, with the exception of the following carriers and their affiliates: Eschelon Telecom, Inc. and McLeodUSA, Inc. Qwest shall issue such Discount Credits to all Eligible CLECs within 180 days of the Effective Date of the Commission's Decision approving the Settlement Agreement. To obtain the Discount Credit, an Eligible CLEC shall be required to execute a

release of any and all claims of the CLEC and its affiliates, subsidiaries, and parents against Qwest, arising out of any of the agreements, acts, or omissions at issue in Docket Numbers: RT-00000F-02-0271 and T-00000A-97-0238 (subdocket).

The amount of the aggregate Discount Credits shall neither exceed \$8,910,000.00 nor be less than \$8,100,000.00. If the aggregate Discount Credits provided to Eligible CLECs are less than \$8,100,000.00 (Minimum Settlement Amount for purposes of this Paragraph 3), Qwest shall contribute a sum equal to the difference (i.e., \$8,100,000.00 less the calculated amount) as an additional contribution in the manner provided under Paragraph 2 (Voluntary Contributions) and Paragraph 6 (Additional Voluntary Contributions) of this Agreement. If the aggregate Discount Credits are greater than \$8,910,000.00, Qwest shall provide the Discount Credits in the aggregate amount of \$8,910,000.00 to all Eligible CLECs ratably (i.e., each CLEC receives that portion of the \$8,910,000.00 equal to the percentage of that CLEC's claim for Discount Credits to the total claims of all CLECs for Discount Credits).

## ACCESS LINE CREDITS.

Qwest further agrees to issue one-time credits to Eligible CLECs at the rate of \$2.00 per month for each UNE-P line or unbundled loop purchased by the CLEC from Qwest between July 1, 2001, through February 28, 2002, less amounts billed and collected by each Eligible CLEC from Qwest for terminating intraLATA toll on a monthly basis during that same time period. Eligible CLECs shall include all CLECs certificated and operating in the State of Arizona between July 1, 2001 through February 28, 2002, with the exception of the following carriers and their affiliates: Eschelon Telecom, Inc. and McLeodUSA, Inc. Qwest shall issue these one-time Access Line Credits to all Eligible CLECs within 180 days of the Effective Date of the Commission's Decision approving the Settlement Agreement. To obtain the Access Line Credits, an Eligible CLEC shall be required to execute a release of any and all claims of the CLEC and its affiliates, subsidiaries, and parents against Qwest, arising out of any of the

agreements, acts, or omissions at issue in Docket Numbers: RT-00000F-02-0271 and T-00000A-97-0238 (subdocket).

The total amount of the Access Line Credits shall neither exceed \$660,000.00 nor be less than \$600,000.00. If the aggregate Access Line Credits provided to Eligible CLECs are less than \$600,000.00 (Minimum Settlement Amount for purposes of this Paragraph 4), Qwest shall contribute a sum equal to the difference (i.e., \$600,000.00 less the calculated amount) as an additional contribution in the manner provided under Paragraph 2 (Voluntary Contributions) and Paragraph 6 (Additional Voluntary Contributions) of this Agreement. If the aggregate Access Line Credits issued exceed \$660,000.00, Qwest shall provide Access Line Credits in the aggregate amount of \$660,000.000 to all Eligible CLECs ratably (i.e., each CLEC receives that portion of the \$660,000.00 equal to the percentage of that CLEC's claim for Access Line Credits to the total claims of all CLECs for Access Line Credits).

The following procedures shall apply in determining the amount of Access Line Credits to be provided by Qwest to CLECs:

- A. Within 30 days of the Effective Date of the Commission's Decision Approving the Settlement Agreement, Qwest will inform each CLEC operating in Arizona that purchased UNE-P or unbundled loops from Qwest from July 2001 through February 2002, that it may be eligible to receive a per UNE-P or per unbundled loop credit for terminating IntraLATA switched access, to be offset by collections from Qwest for the CLEC's terminating switched access. Qwest's notice will include the procedures for CLECs to respond as specified below.
- B. Within 60 days of being informed by Qwest of its possible eligibility, each CLEC will submit to Qwest information and documentation supporting the following:
  - i. The average number of UNE-P lines and unbundled loops leased by the CLEC in service per month from July 2001 through February 2002.

- ii. The amounts the CLEC actually collected from Qwest for terminating intraLATA switched access for the UNE-P lines or unbundled loops in service, for each month from July 2001 through February 2002.
- C. Within 60 days of the date Qwest receives the information specified in Subparagraph B from the CLEC, Qwest shall inform the CLEC of the amount of the credit it is due (the \$2 per line per month amounts less the offset calculated based upon the above information).
  - i. Within 30 days of the date Qwest informs the CLEC of the amount of the credit it is due, Qwest shall credit to each CLEC that has executed a release of any and all claims against Qwest the amount that the CLEC is actually entitled to receive.
- D. If a CLEC fails to reasonably comply by not providing Qwest with any of the information necessary to determine the appropriate amount of credit, the CLEC will not be entitled to receive credits under this Paragraph. Notwithstanding the above, if the information is in the possession of Qwest, Qwest shall not require the CLEC to provide it again in order to receive the credit. If the information is not available to either Qwest or the CLEC, the CLEC will receive the amount that Qwest actually paid Eschelon each month, which is \$0.96 per line per month. Any disputes arising from this subpart shall be submitted to the Commission Staff for resolution.

## 5. <u>UNE-P CREDITS</u>.

Qwest further agrees to provide one-time credits to Eligible CLECs against future purchases for each month Qwest did not provide accurate daily usage information. These UNE-P credits shall be made at the rate of \$13 per month for each UNE-P line purchased by CLECs through their interconnection agreements with Qwest or Qwest's SGAT from November 1, 2000,

through June 30, 2001 and \$16 per month for each UNE-P line purchased by CLECs through their interconnection agreements with Qwest or through Qwest's SGAT from July 1, 2001, through February 28, 2002, less the amounts actually billed by these CLECs to interexchange carriers for switched access on an aggregate basis for such UNE-P lines during these monthly periods divided by the average number of UNE-P lines in service for that month. Eligible CLECs shall include all CLECs certificated and operating in the State of Arizona between November 1, 2000 through February 28, 2002, with the exception of the following carriers and their affiliates: Eschelon Telecom, Inc. and McLeodUSA, Inc. Qwest shall issue the UNE-P Credits to Eligible CLECs within 180 days of the Effective Date of the Commission's Decision approving this Settlement Agreement. To obtain the UNE-P Credits, an Eligible CLEC shall be required to execute a release of any and all claims of the CLEC and its affiliates, subsidiaries, and parents against Qwest, arising out of any of the agreements, acts, or omissions at issue in Docket Numbers: RT-00000F-02-0271 and T-00000A-97-0238 (subdocket).

The total amount of the UNE-P Credits shall neither exceed \$550,000.00 nor be less than \$500,000.00. If the aggregate UNE-P Credits issued to Eligible CLECs are less than \$500,000.00 (Minimum Settlement Amount for purposes of this Paragraph 5), Qwest shall contribute a sum equal to the difference (i.e., \$500,000.00 less the calculated amount) as an additional contribution in the manner provided under Paragraph 2 (Voluntary Contributions) and Paragraph 6 (Additional Voluntary Contributions) of this Agreement. If the aggregate UNE-P credit exceeds \$550,000.00, Qwest shall provide UNE-P Credits in the aggregate amount of \$550,000.00 to all Eligible CLECs ratably (i.e., each CLEC receives that portion of the \$550,000.00 equal to the percentage of that CLEC's claim for UNE-P Credits to the total claims of all CLECs for UNE-P Credits).

The following procedures shall apply to determining the amount of UNE-P Credits to be provided by Qwest to the CLECs:

- A. Within 30 days of the Effective Date of the Commission's Decision approving this Settlement Agreement, Qwest will inform each CLEC operating in Arizona that leased UNE-P from Qwest from November 2000 through February 2002, that it may be eligible to receive a per UNE-P Credit for each month Qwest did not provide accurate daily usage information, to be offset by actual billings to interexchange carriers ("IXCs") for switched access. Qwest's notice will include the procedures for CLECs to respond as specified below.
- B. Within 60 days of being informed by Qwest of its possible eligibility, each CLEC will submit to Qwest information and documentation supporting the following:
  - i. The months from November of 2000 to February, 2002 that the CLEC believes it did not receive accurate daily usage information from Qwest.
  - ii. The reasons that the CLEC believes that the daily usage information was inaccurate.
  - iii. The average number of UNE-P lines leased by the CLEC in service for each such month that it believes it did not receive accurate daily usage information.
  - iv. The aggregate amount the CLEC actually billed interexchange carriers for switched access originated and terminated through such UNE-P lines for each month in which the CLEC believes Qwest's daily usage information was inaccurate.
- C. Within 60 days of the date Qwest receives the information specified in Subparagraph B from the CLEC, Qwest shall inform the CLEC of the amount of the credit it is due (the \$13 or \$16 per line per month amounts less the offset calculated based upon the above information) or the reasons that Qwest believes that the DUF files that it provided to the CLEC were accurate.

- i. Within 30 days of the date Qwest informs the CLEC of the amount of the credit it is due, Qwest shall credit to each CLEC that has executed a release of any and all claims against Qwest the amount that the CLEC is actually entitled to receive after adjusting for any offsets attributable to the CLEC; or
- ii. If Qwest has informed the CLECs that it believes that the DUF files were accurate, the CLEC shall have 30 days to respond to Qwest. Qwest shall then have the burden of proving that the DUF files were accurate.
- D. If a CLEC fails to reasonably comply by not providing Qwest with any of the information necessary to determine the appropriate amount of credit, the CLEC will not be entitled to receive credits under this Paragraph. Notwithstanding the above, if the information is in the possession of Qwest, Qwest shall not require the CLEC to provide it again in order to receive the credit. Any disputes arising from this subpart shall be submitted to the Commission Staff for resolution.

#### 6. ADDITIONAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Qwest agrees that if the credits issued under Paragraphs 3 through 5 above, are less than the respective Minimum Settlement Amounts required under these same Paragraphs of this Agreement, Qwest shall make an additional voluntary contribution in the manner provided under Paragraphs 2 and 3 through 5 above and this Paragraph 6 in an amount equal to the remaining respective Minimum Settlement Amounts for the Discount, Access Line and UNE-P credits not issued to satisfy the terms of this Agreement. Qwest may deduct amounts attributable to Eligible CLECs that do not execute a release of any and all claims against Qwest from the amount of Discount Credits, Access Line Credits, and/or UNE-P Credits owed under this Agreement, for a period of one year from the Effective Date of the Commission Decision approving the Settlement Agreement. At the expiration of one year from the Effective Date of the Commission Decision

approving this Settlement Agreement, Qwest shall make additional Voluntary Contributions in the manner provided under Paragraphs 2 and 3 through 5 above in amounts equal to the remaining respective Minimum Settlement Amounts for the Discount, Access Line and UNE-P Credits not issued to satisfy the terms of this Agreement. Qwest may also deduct any amounts due under Paragraphs 3 through 5 of this Agreement for any individual CLEC which brings a claim within one year from the Effective Date of the Commission Decision approving the Settlement Agreement against Qwest arising out of the agreements, acts, or omissions at issue in Docket Numbers: RT-00000F-02-0271 and T-00000A-97-0238 (subdocket). Qwest shall make the additional contributions required under this paragraph no later than 90 days from the submission of its final written report required in Paragraph 7 following.

#### 7. REPORT ON CREDITS.

Within 240 days from the Effective Date of the Commission's Decision approving this Settlement Agreement, Qwest shall submit a written report to Staff demonstrating that it has issued the Discount Credits, Access Line Credits, and UNE-P Credits in the manner provided in Paragraphs 3 through 5 above. Qwest shall provide any additional reasonable information as may be requested by the Staff in determining that such credits were issued in a proper and timely manner. CLEC specific information shall be submitted as confidential information. If not all CLECs have executed a release of any and all claims against Qwest, Qwest shall submit a final written report 60 days after the one-year period specified in paragraph 6 above has expired.

## 8. RETENTION OF INDEPENDENT MONITOR.

Within 90 days of the Effective Date of the Commission's Decision approving this Settlement Agreement, Qwest agrees to retain and thereafter pay for an independent third-party monitor, selected by the Director of the Commission's Utilities Division with input from Qwest, to conduct an annual review of the Qwest Wholesale Agreement Review Committee for a period

of three years from the Effective Date of the Commission's Decision approving the Settlement Agreement. The scope of the annual independent review shall be determined by the Staff with input from Qwest and interested parties. The Monitor must be able to demonstrate that he or she can offer an independent opinion, that no conflicts of interest will result from his or her selection and that he or she has not testified in a docket in Arizona involving Qwest in the past three years. Qwest may terminate its retention of the Monitor prior to the end of the three year period only upon the written consent of the Director of the Commission's Utilities Division.

## 9. <u>COMPLIANCE TRAINING.</u>

Qwest agrees to continue its Compliance Training Program for existing and new employees in the Local Network Services, Wholesale Markets, Product Management, Public Policy, and Law Departments for a minimum period of three years from the Effective Date of the Commission's Decision approving the Settlement Agreement. The Compliance Training Program is an internal web-based training program on compliance with Section 252(e) of the Act.

## 10. OPT-IN FOR ELIGIBLE CLECS.

Any CLEC currently certificated and operating in Arizona may opt-in to the non-monetary provisions relating to Section 251(b) and (c) services of any agreement listed on Table 1 of the pre-filed Direct Testimony of Marta Kalleberg in Docket No. RT-00000F-02-0271. In exercising opt-in, however, the CLEC must satisfy the criteria under Section 252(i), including but not limited to, assuming any and all related terms in the agreement it chooses.

If a dispute between Qwest and the CLEC arises regarding the eligibility of the CLEC to opt-in to certain provisions of any agreement, Qwest and/or the CLEC may submit a request for a Commission determination in Phase II of Docket No. RT-00000F-02-0271 (Qwest's Compliance with Section 252(e) of the Federal Act).

#### 11. WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL APPEAL.

Qwest further agrees to voluntarily move to dismiss with prejudice its appeal of the Commission's Opinion and Order issued on June 12, 2002, Decision No. 64922, in *Investigation Into Qwest Corporation's Compliance with Certain Wholesale Pricing Requirements for Unbundled Network Elements and Resale Discounts*, Phase II, ACC Docket No. T-00000A-00-0194 that it filed in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona (Case No. CIV 02-1626 (PHX-SRB), captioned *Qwest Corporation v. Arizona Corporation Commission, et al.* ("the Appeal") within 30 days of the Effective Date of the Commission's Decision approving the Settlement Agreement.

Until its filing for dismissal is made with the Court, Qwest agrees to seek whatever extensions of time are necessary and to inform the Court that a settlement has been entered into with the Commission that would result in dismissal of the Appeal. The Staff agrees to support Qwest's motion to dismiss the Appeal, and any extensions of time which Qwest requests.

Each party to the Appeal, however, will be required to bear its own attorneys' fees and costs incurred therein.

# 12: RETENTION OF CONSULTANT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF WHOLESALE RATES.

Qwest further agrees that within 90 days of the Effective Date of the Commission's Decision approving this Settlement Agreement, Qwest shall retain and thereafter pay for an independent third-party consultant, selected by the Director of Utilities with input from Qwest. Qwest's obligation to pay the billings of the third party consultant shall be limited to a total payment of no more than \$150,000. The scope of the Consultant's work shall be determined by the Commission Staff with input from Qwest and interested parties. The Consultant shall provide independent assessments to the Commission and its Staff of improvements made to automate Qwest's wholesale rate implementation processes. The Consultant shall provide

recommendations on further process changes with the goal of mechanizing of Qwest's wholesale implementation processes, to the extent technologically and economically feasible. Qwest agrees to meet with Staff to discuss the economic and practical feasibility of implementing the recommendations contained in such reports. Qwest shall retain the Consultant for a period of three years from the Effective Date of the Commission's Decision approving this Settlement Agreement but may terminate its retention of the consultant prior to the end of the three year period only upon the written consent of the Director of the Commission's Utilities Division.

#### 13. COST DOCKET GOVERNANCE TEAM.

Qwest agrees to continue its Cost Docket Governance Team for a period of three years from the Effective Date of the Commission's Order approving the Settlement Agreement. The Cost Docket Governance Team is a team comprised of executive level personnel from organizations within Qwest with primary involvement and responsibility for wholesale cost docket implementation in Arizona. Those organizations include: Wholesale Product Management, Wholesale Service Delivery, and Public Policy. The purpose of the team is to provide both an oversight role and to serve as an escalation point for issues or obstacles that may arise during the implementation process. Qwest may dissolve the OSC Governance Team before the end of the three year period only with the Director of Utilities' written consent.

# 14. <u>NOTIFICATION OF WHOLESALE RATE CHANGES TO COMMISSION AND CLECS.</u>

Qwest further agrees to provide prompt written notification to its wholesale customers in Arizona of changes in their wholesale rates upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

(a) the issuance of a final Commission Decision changing wholesale rates, which contains updated wholesale rate sheets; and (b) the appearance of the new Commission-approved wholesale rates on customer bills. Qwest shall promptly provide information to the Commission

and Staff concerning the status and time frames for implementation of future changes in wholesale rates.

Qwest shall meet and confer with Staff one year from the Effective Date of the Commission's Decision approving the Settlement Agreement concerning: (a) the status of Qwest wholesale rate implementation in Arizona; (b) current industry expectations relative to wholesale rate implementation; and (c) Qwest business practices relative to wholesale rate implementation and the negotiation of interconnection agreements with other Arizona carriers.

#### 15. WHOLESALE RATE IMPLEMENTATION.

Qwest shall file its initial compliance filing including a numeric price list within fourteen (14) days of a recommended opinion and order. If Qwest determines that additional time is necessary to complete the filing based on good cause, such as the absence of essential information in the recommended opinion and order to permit numeric wholesale rates to be calculated or a need to restructure the applicable cost model, Qwest shall apply to the Commission for an extension of time to make the compliance filing. Qwest shall implement prospectively all ordered wholesale rates within 60 days from the effective date of the final Commission Decision approving rates and setting forth the numeric wholesale rates to be implemented. Qwest will use its best efforts to determine the numeric rates resulting from the Commission's modifications to the recommended opinion and order in a timely fashion, for inclusion in a final Commission Decision approving new wholesale rates and setting forth numeric wholesale rate changes. Within 60 days from the effective date of the final Commission Decision approving new wholesale rates and setting forth new numeric wholesale rates to be implemented, Qwest shall perform all necessary back-billing back to the effective date of the Commission's Order setting forth the new numeric rates. Qwest may petition the Commission for additional time to implement these rates in the event there are circumstances

beyond Qwest's control that necessitate additional time for implementation, and the Commission shall not withhold approval of such request upon good cause shown.

#### 16. FILING OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS.

Commencing on the Effective Date of the Commission's Decision approving the Settlement Agreement, Qwest shall docket, within ten days of execution, with the Commission any settlement agreements reached in Commission dockets of general application. On December 31, 2003 and for three years from the Effective Date of the Commission's Order approving the Settlement Agreement, Qwest shall submit to Staff a written statement attesting to the fact that Qwest either has not reached any settlement agreements in Commission dockets of general application for the applicable year, or has docketed such settlement agreements with the Commission.

#### 17. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The "Effective Date" as used in this Agreement shall mean the date by which the Commission's Order approving this Settlement Agreement becomes final by the expiration of the periods set forth in A.R.S. Section 40-253 for the filing and consideration of an application for rehearing.

#### 18. DISMISSAL OF LITIGATION.

Issuance of the Commission's Decision Approving this Settlement Agreement shall constitute full and final resolution of the Litigation, and the Decision shall include an order terminating and closing Phase I of Docket No. RT-00000F-02-0271 (Qwest's Compliance with Section 252(e) of the Federal Act); Docket No. T-00000A-97-0238 (271 Subdocket) (Qwest's Interference with the 271 Regulatory Process); and Docket No. T-01051B-02-0871 (OSC Regarding Qwest's Failure to Implement Wholesale Rates in a Timely Manner).

#### 19. COMMISSION APPROVAL AND SEVERABILITY.

Each provision of this Agreement is in consideration and support of all other provisions, and expressly conditioned upon acceptance and approval by the Commission without change. Unless the Parties to this Agreement otherwise agree, in the event that the Commission does not accept and approve this Agreement according to its terms, then it shall be deemed withdrawn by the Parties and the Parties shall be free to pursue their respective positions in the Litigation without prejudice.

#### COMPROMISE.

This Agreement represents the Parties' mutual desire to compromise and settle all disputed claims at issue in the Litigation in a manner consistent with the public interest and based upon the pre-filed testimony and exhibits and the evidentiary record developed in the Litigation. This Agreement represents a compromise of the positions of the Parties. Acceptance of this Agreement is without prejudice to any position taken by any party in the Litigation and none of the provisions may be referred to, cited or relied upon by any other party in any fashion as precedent or otherwise in any proceeding before this Commission or any other regulatory agency or before any court of law for any purpose except in furtherance of the purposes and results of this Agreement.

#### 21. PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

All negotiations relating to or leading to this Agreement are privileged and confidential, and no party is bound by any position asserted in negotiations, except to the extent expressly stated in this Agreement. As such, evidence of conduct or statements made in the course of negotiation of this Agreement are not admissible as evidence in any proceeding before the Commission, any other regulatory agency or any court.

#### 22. COMPLETE AGREEMENT

This Agreement represents the complete agreement of the Parties. There are no understandings or commitments other than those specifically set forth herein. The Parties acknowledge that this Agreement resolves all issues that were raised in the Litigation and is a complete and total settlement between the Parties.

#### 23. <u>SUPPORT AND DEFEND</u>.

Each Signatory Party will support and defend this Agreement and any order entered by the Commission approving this Agreement before the Commission or other regulatory agency or before any court in which it may be at issue.

#### 24. APPEALS AND CHANGE OF LAW.

The Parties believe that this Settlement Agreement is in the public interest and lawful. Nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting Qwest from obtaining a refund of the Cash Payment from the State Treasury made pursuant to Paragraph 1 of the Settlement Agreement, or from conditioning the tender of the Cash Payment to the State Treasury upon the right to a refund, if the court of the highest jurisdiction to which the matter is appealed should ultimately find in a final, nonappealable order that the Settlement Agreement is unlawful or that the Commission Decision approving the Settlement Agreement is reversed. If such condition precludes the acceptance of the Cash Payment by the State Treasury, then the Cash Payment under Paragraph 1 of this Settlement Agreement shall be placed in an interest-bearing escrow account at a financial institution that is mutually agreed to by Staff and Qwest. If no appeal of the Commission Decision approving the Settlement Agreement is filed or if the Court ultimately enters a final, nonappealable order finding the Settlement Agreement is lawful or the

Commission Decision approving the Settlement Agreement is affirmed, the principal and interest contained in the escrow account shall be paid to the State Treasury without further condition. If the court of the highest jurisdiction to which the matter is appealed ultimately finds in a final, nonappealable order that the Settlement Agreement is unlawful or the Commission Decision approving the Settlement Agreement is reversed, the principal and interest contained in the escrow account shall be returned to Owest. It is further understood that if the court of the highest jurisdiction to which the matter is appealed should ultimately find in a final, nonappealable order that the Settlement Agreement is unlawful or the Commission Decision approving the Settlement Agreement is reversed, Qwest will have no further obligation to make any remaining Voluntary Contributions pursuant to Paragraph 2 of the Settlement Agreement. If a court of lower or intermediate jurisdiction enters an order finding the Settlement Agreement is unlawful or that the Commission's Decision approving the Settlement Agreement shall be reversed, Owest's obligations pursuant to Paragraphs 1 and 2 will be suspended until the entry of a final, nonappealable order of a higher court finding the Settlement Agreement is lawful or that the Commission Decision approving the Settlement Agreement is affirmed. The Staff shall not oppose Qwest obtaining from the State Treasury a refund of the Cash Payment or Qwest conditioning the payment of the Cash Payment to the State Treasury on the right to a refund, all as set forth in this Paragraph 24. Except as specifically provided in this Paragraph 24, Qwest shall not otherwise place conditions on the payment of the Cash Payment to the State Treasury. In the event that the State Treasury does not accept Qwest's conditional tender of the Cash

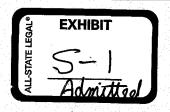
Payment, Qwest agrees to negotiate in good faith with the State Treasury in an effort to reach mutually-acceptable conditions for tender of the Cash Payment prior to placing the Cash Payment in an escrow account pursuant to this Paragraph.

DATED this  $\frac{25}{\text{day}}$  of  $\frac{50/y}{}$ , 2003.

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

RY.

QWEST CORPORATION



## BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

MARC SPITZER
Chairman
JIM IRVIN
Commissioner
WILLIAM A. MUNDELI
Commissioner
JEFF HATCH-MILLER
Commissioner
MIKE GLEASON
Commissioner

IN THE MATTER OF QWEST )	DOCKET NO. RT-00000F-02-0271
CORPORATION'S COMPLIANCE WITH )	
SECTION 252(e) OF THE	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1996	경하다는 그 중에 그렇게 함께 하는 것이다. 1905년 1월 1일
IN THE MATTER OF U S WEST )	DOCKET NO. T-00000A-97-0238
COMMUNICATIONS, INC.'S	
COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 271 OF	
THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1996 )	
ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION )	DOCKET NO. T-01051B-02-0871
Complainant, )	
$\mathbf{V}$ .	
QWEST CORPORATION )	
Respondent )	
/	

DIRECT

**TESTIMONY** 

OF

ERNEST G. JOHNSON

UTILTIES DIRECTOR

**UTILITIES DIVISION** 

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

AUGUST 14, 2003

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Mr. Johnson provides policy testimony concerning process, recitals, cash payment, voluntary contributions, provisions to benefit competitors, withdrawal of the federal wholesale pricing appeal, appeals of the Commission's decision on the global settlement, ongoing compliance and public interest. Specifically, Mr. Johnson presents testimony describing how the settlement process arose, Staff's goals with respect to settlement, general policy and background discussions concerning cash payment, voluntary contributions, federal wholesale pricing appeal, appeals of the Commission's decision on the global settlement, ongoing compliance and public interest.

Mr. Johnson shares Staff's strongly felt view that the conduct at issue (or similar conduct) should not be repeated and that a reasonably sufficient deterrent be established. He further states Staff's belief that the commitments expressed in the recitals, in conjunction with the monetary penalties and contempt possibly should serve to assist Qwest in ensuring that it conducts its business activities with integrity, honesty, in conformance with Arizona laws and regulations and with respect for the regulatory processes of the Commission.

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## 

#### INTRODUCTION

- Q. Please state your name, occupation, and business address.
  - A. My name is Ernest G. Johnson, Arizona Corporation Commission Utilities Director, 1200 West Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85007.

- Q. Briefly describe your responsibilities as Utilities Director.
- A. I am responsible for the day to day operations of the Utilities Division, including policy development, case strategy and overall division management.

Q. Please summarize your educational background and professional experience.

A. In 1979 and 1982 respectively, I earned Bachelor of Science and Juris Doctorate degrees, both from the University of Oklahoma. I have been involved in the regulation of public utilities since 1986. I was employed by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission in 1986 in various legal capacities. In 1993, I was named acting Director and served in that position until mid 1994. I served as permanent Director from mid 1994 until October 2001. While serving in these capacities, I have participated in numerous regulatory proceedings including providing policy analysis concerning Electric Restructuring before the Oklahoma Corporation Commission and Oklahoma State Legislature. In October 2001, I joined the Arizona Corporation Commission as Utilities Director.

#### **OVERVIEW**

- Q. Did you participate in discussions which gave rise to the Settlement Agreement between Qwest and Staff?
- A. Yes, I did. I was part of the Staff negotiating team.

Direct Testimony of Ernest G. Johnson Docket No. T-01051B-02-0871 Page 2

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1 What is the purpose of your pre-filed direct testimony in this case? Q. 2 My testimony is offered to provide background regarding the settlement process and to A. 3 share the Staff policy perspective regarding the Settlement Agreement. 4 5 **ISSUES** What specific issues will your testimony address? 6 Q. 7 A. Specifically, my testimony will focus on the following areas: 8 **Process** 9 Recitals 10 Cash payment 11 Voluntary Contribution 12 Provisions to Benefit Competitors 13 Federal Wholesale Pricing Appeal Dismissal Appeal of the Commission's Decision on the Global Settlement 14 15 Ongoing Compliance Public Interest 16 17 18 SETTLEMENT PROCESS 19 Q. Please discuss the settlement process. I was contacted by Mr. David Zeigler of Qwest who inquired whether Staff might be 20 A. interested in some type of global resolution of certain outstanding dockets involving 21 22 Qwest. 23 Specifically, Mr. Zeigler was interested in resolving dockets # RT-00000F-02-0271 24 (Qwest compliance with section 252(e) of the Federal Act), T-00000A-97-238 (the 271 sub docket which addresses allegations that Qwest interfered with the 271 regulatory 25

process) and T-01051-02-0871 (the order to show cause "OSC" for not implementing

Direct Testimony of Ernest G. Johnson Docket No. T-01051B-02-0871 Page 3

Commission approved wholesale rates on a timely basis). These dockets are collectively referred to in the Settlement Agreement as the "Litigation".

### Q. What was your response to Mr. Zeigler's inquiry?

A. I responded that Staff would be open to a serious desire by Qwest to resolve the disputed issues in the above referenced dockets.

### Q. What did you mean when you utilized the term "serious"?

A. I was simply attempting to convey the message that Staff was not interested in having discussions with Qwest which were not designed to significantly address the issues raised in the Litigation.

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## Q. Did you have subsequent discussions with Mr. Zeigler?

A. Yes, I did. Mr. Zeigler and I spoke on numerous occasions, principally by telephone.

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## Q. What was the general nature of those conversations?

A. Basically, we discussed the desire of Qwest and the Staff to appropriately address the issues raised in the litigation and concluded that an agreed upon solution would probably be beneficial.

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## Q. Why would an agreed upon solution appear more beneficial?

A. Litigation has risks; the outcome is ultimately determined by someone else. There are times where litigants believe that it would be more preferable to have certainty instead of uncertainty.

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## Q. Was this a case were the litigants desired to have certainty instead of uncertainty?

27 A. Yes.

Direct Testimony of Ernest G. Johnson Docket No. T-01051B-02-0871 Page 4

		고하는 이는 그리라 발표하는 등에 마르고 사용하다 하지만 그렇는데 모든이 이용하다 마하고 있다면 나 없다. 보이기 되는 아이들은 보고 있다는 사람들이 되었다고 있다면 하는 것이 되었다. 그 사용	
1	TERN	MS AND CONDITIONS	
2	Q.	In your discussions with Mr. Zeigler did you and he discuss issues, terms and	
3		conditions that would need to be addressed if settlement were to occur?	
4	A.	Yes, we did.	
5		도 하는 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 그런 사람들이 가는 사람들이 되었다. 그런 사람들이 되었다. 그런 사람들이 되었다. 그런 사람들이 되었다. 그렇게 하는 사람들이 보고 있는 사람들이 되었다. 그런 사람들이 가는 사람들이 되었다. 그런 사람들이 되었다.	
6	Q.	Were these discussions intended to be confidential?	
7	A.	Yes, they were.	
8			
9	Q.	Were other Staff members' participants in these discussions?	
10	A.	Yes, our principal staff negotiating team consisted of Elijah Abinah (Assistant Director),	
11		Matt Rowell (Chief Energy & Telecom), Maureen Scott (Legal Counsel) and myself.	
12			
13	Q.	What about the Qwest team?	
14	A.	Members of the Qwest negotiating team included Mr. Zeigler, Mr. Tim Berg and Mr.	
15		Todd Lindy (both legal counsel to Qwest).	
16			
17	OUTLINE OF PRINCIPLES		
18	Q.	Mr. Johnson what was the outcome of the discussion between Staff and Qwest?	
19	A.	The result was an "Outline of Principles" to which Staff and the company could agree.	
20			
21	Q.	You mentioned an "Outline of Principles"?	
22	A.	Yes.	
23	Q.	Was this "Outline of Principles" intended to be a global settlement?	
24	A.	No, the terms and conditions set forth in the outline were simply an expression of general	
25		concepts that were acceptable to Staff and Qwest, but it was clearly recognized by both	
26		Qwest and Staff that there existed numerous other issues and it was both necessary and	

appropriate to have discussion with other parties to the litigation.

they did not produce an agreement acceptable to all parties.

made by other parties?

What happened next?

Agreement.

parties.

Q.

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#### **GOALS**

## Q. Mr. Johnson what were Staff's goals during the negotiations?

A. It was Staff's goal that the conduct at issue in the Litigation not be repeated and that a reasonably sufficient deterrent be established.

Mr. Johnson, were the "Outline of Principles" modified as a result of comments

Yes, the outline was intended to serve as a basis for subsequent agreement. It was not a

final agreement. As I recall, during the meetings and subsequent thereto, Staff discussed.

Various parties indicated either their intent not to or inability to become signatories to an

agreement which contained terms similar to those in the outline. Thereafter, Qwest and

Staff continued to engage in discussions which ultimately gave rise to the Settlement

Mr. Johnson, do you have any final thoughts about the settlement process?

Yes, I would like to thank the various entities that participated in these discussions.

While it is regrettable that a global settlement was not obtained, I believe the settlement

document reflects reasonable efforts to address many of the concerns raised by various

proposed and made modifications to the "Outline of Principles".

## Q. Could you be more specific?

A. Yes, specifically it was important to Staff that Qwest conduct its business in a manner which demonstrated respect for the regulatory process, specifically as it related to the 271

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DISCUSSION OF RECITALS

Q. Could you please summarize the recitals?

A. Yes, basically the recitals set forth the following:

regulatory processes. It was also important to Staff that Qwest faithfully and timely implement commission orders and decisions.

Finally, it was important that Qwest make all necessary and required filings mandated by section 252(e) of the Telecom Act of 1999.

In summary, Staff desired a commitment that Qwest would conduct all of its business affairs before the ACC and in Arizona with integrity, honesty, in conformance with Arizona laws and regulations and with respect for the regulatory process of the Commission. It was Staff's view that such a commitment would substantially reduce the probability that the concerns alleged in the litigation would reoccur.

- Q. Mr. Johnson, could you please explain the purpose of the recitals set forth in the settlement agreement.
- A. Yes, as settlement discussions continued, it became clear to staff that any final settlement agreement would need to explicitly address the corporate behavior of Qwest. Staff was particularly concerned that Qwest recognize the serious concerns that existed regarding its actions in matters pending before the ACC. Staff unequivocally, felt that Qwest had inappropriately interfered with the 271 regulatory process, that it had intentionally not filed certain interconnection agreements entered into with McLeod & Eschelon with the Commission for approval as required under 47 U.S.C. 252(e) and that it had not implemented the new rates ordered by the Commission in Decision 64922 in a timely manner. Therefore, Staff requested and Qwest agreed that an expressed commitment regarding future conduct of Qwest was both necessary and appropriate.

before the ACC.

Qwest's commitment to conduct "all" of its business affairs in the State of Arizona

with integrity, honesty, in conformance with Arizona laws and regulations and with

Owest's intention to comply fully in the future with all written laws, rules, regulations

Qwest's commitment that the company and its official representatives will not engage

in fraudulent, deceptive or intentionally unlawful conduct in any matters pending

In Staff's opinion, taken as a whole the recitals express an intention by Qwest to eliminate

This expressed intention recognizes that Qwest's failure to abide by its commitment may

Mr. Johnson, does the Settlement Agreement provide for a cash payment to be made

respect for the regulatory processes of the Commission.

the type behavior which necessitated the filing of the Litigation.

and orders governing Qwest's conduct.

be punishable through a contempt proceeding.

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#### **CASH PAYMENT**

by Qwest?

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18 A. Yes.

Q.

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- What is the amount of the cash payment? Q.
- A. The cash payment amount is \$5,197,000.00.

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- Q. How was the cash payment determined?
  - The cash payment amount was the result of negotiation and compromise. A.

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#### Could you please elaborate? Q.

- Α. Yes, Staff was interested in a financial penalty that would be substantial and which would serve as a deterrent to Owest.
- Mr. Johnson could the amount of the cash penalty been greater? Q.
- Yes, that is possible, but the cash penalty is only one component of the result sought by A. Staff.

#### VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

- Ο. Mr. Johnson, the settlement also provides for a minimum of \$6,000,000.00 be set aside for various voluntary contributions, is that correct?
- Yes, it does. A.

#### What were the policy considerations associated with this section of the settlement? Q.

- During the course of the negotiations it became clear that Qwest and Staff would not reach A. agreement on an aggregate cash payment significantly greater than the amount discussed previously. It was also clear that the value of that cash payment was inadequate from Staff's perspective. Qwest and Staff discussed various other items in an effort to resolve Staff's concerns. Ultimately, the parties concluded that the public could benefit through the establishment of certain voluntary contributions.
- How will the minimum \$6,000,000.00 voluntary contributions be utilized? Ο.
- A. In essence, the \$6,000,000.00 sum could be utilized in the following areas:
  - 1. Section 501(c) (3) organizations or other state-funded programs involved in the areas of education and/or economic development.
  - 2. Educational programs designed to promote greater understanding telecommunications issues by Arizona consumers.

- Q. Mr. Johnson, are the areas referenced above intended to prohibit the Commission from designating specific projects?
- A. No, that was certainly not the intent of the parties.

- Q. Mr. Johnson, what is the minimum value of the settlement?
- A. The minimum value, (inclusive of CLEC credits of approximately \$9.2 million) would exceed twenty (\$20) million dollars in total.

#### PROVISIONS TO BENEFIT COMPETITORS

Q. Mr. Johnson, does the Settlement Agreement contain provisions designed to benefit Qwest's competitors?

A. Yes, Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Settlement Agreement provide for discounts and credits for eligible CLECs. In addition, Section 10 of the Settlement Agreement allows CLECs to opt-in to the non-monetary provisions relating to Section 251(b) and (c) services of any agreement listed on Table 1 of the prefiled Direct Testimony of Marta Kalleberg in Docket No. RT-00000F-02-0271.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL WHOLESALE PRICING APPEAL

briefly explain the purpose of this section?

Q. Mr. Johnson, section eleven (11) of the Settlement Agreement is entitled "WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL WHOLESALE PRICING APPEAL", could you

A. Yes, the purpose of this section is simply to specifically express and memorialize the intent of Qwest to dismiss its federal lawsuit against the Commission arising out of Phase II of the ACC's wholesale pricing proceeding Docket No. T-00000A-00-0194 (Decision

No. 64922).

#### Q. Why is this issue part of the settlement?

3 4 A. Staff felt that it was appropriate to consider other additional issues in its assessment of settlement value. Staff believes this provision is also of benefit to Qwest's competitors since it provides for more certainty with respect to wholesale service rate levels.

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Mr. Johnson, could you briefly explain the thinking behind section twenty-four (24) Q. entitled "APPEALS AND CHANGES OF LAW"?

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Yes, basically the parties were attempting to deal with uncertainty. During the course of A. the negotiations the parties wanted to ensure good faith performance of the underlying terms, while recognizing the possibility that any resulting commission decision approving the settlement could be appealed. Frankly, the negotiations regarding this section were quite intense and very involved. Unfortunately, it was necessary to contemplate various

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scenarios and to appropriately provide for treatment of various possible outcomes.

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required in order to make the conditional payment and to provide for its return upon the

In essence, during the settlement discussions the parties were unsure what steps would be

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happening of certain events as expressed in section twenty-four (24) of the settlement

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agreement. These concerns only arise in the context of an appeal of a commission

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decision approving the settlement.

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#### **ONGOING COMPLIANCE**

Litigation in the future.

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Q. Mr. Johnson, in addition to the recitals, does the Settlement Agreement contain other provisions to ensure that Qwest does not engage in the same type of behavior in the

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future?

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Yes, Sections 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 all contain measures which are designed to ensure that Qwest does not engage in the same type of conduct which is the subject of the

Direct Testimony of Ernest G. Johnson Docket No. T-01051B-02-0871 Page 12

PUBLIC INTEREST

- Q. Mr. Johnson, do you believe the settlement agreement is in the public interest?
- A. Yes, I do.

- Q. Please explain.
- A. As stated previously, Staff strongly felt that the conduct at issue (or similar conduct) not be repeated and that a reasonably sufficient deterrent be established. Staff believes that the commitments expressed in the recitals, in conjunction with the monetary penalties and contempt possibility should serve to assist Qwest in ensuring that it conducts its business activities with integrity, honesty, in conformance with Arizona laws and regulations and with respect for the regulatory processes of the commission.

Q. Mr. Johnson is there anything further that you would like to add?

A. Yes, through the settlement agreement Qwest has agreed to a variety of concessions (monetary and non-monetary) including payments to the state, voluntary contributions, opportunities for CLECs to obtain monetary relief, independent monitoring and withdrawal of Qwest's appeal of Commission Decision No. 64922. Staff believes this result to be consistent with the interests of the public.

- Q. Does this conclude your testimony?
- A. Yes, it does.



#### BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

MARC SPITZER

JIM IRVIN	
Commissioner	
WILLIAM A. MUNDELL	
Commissioner	
JEFF HATCH-MILLER	
Commissioner	
MIKE GLEASON	
Commissioner	
THE THE MACROST OF OTHER	
IN THE MATTER OF QWEST	DOCKET NO. RT-00000F-02-0271
CORPORATION'S COMPLIANCE WITH	
SECTION 252(e) OF THE	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1996	
IN THE MATTER OF U S WEST	DOCKET NO. T-00000A-97-0238
COMMUNICATIONS, INC.'S	
COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 271 OF	
THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1996	
ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION	DOCKET NO. T-01051B-02-0871
Complainant,	)
V	
QWEST CORPORATION	
Respondent	
Kespondent	
	I

DIRECT

**TESTIMONY** 

OF

MATTHEW ROWELL

CHIEF: TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND ENERGY SECTION

UTILITIES DIVISION

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

AUGUST 14, 2003

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

On July 25, 2003 the Staff of the Arizona Corporation Commission ("Staff") and Qwest Corporation ("Qwest") filed a proposed Settlement Agreement ("the Settlement") in the following dockets: RT-00000F-02-0271, T-00000A-97-0238, and T-01051B-02-0871. Mr. Rowell's testimony will provide an overview of the Settlement and describe and explain the provisions of the Settlement.

Direct Testimony of Matthew Rowell Docket No. T-01051B-02-0871 Page 1

#### INTRODUCTION

- Q. Please state your name and business address for the record.
- A. My name is Matthew Rowell. My business address is: Arizona Corporation Commission, 1200 West Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85007.
- Q. What is your position at the Arizona Corporation Commission ("Commission")?
- A. I am the Chief of the Telecommunications and Energy section of the Commission's Utilities Division.
- Q. Please describe your education and professional background.
- A. I received a BS degree in economics from Florida State University in 1992. I spent the following four years doing graduate work in economics at Arizona State University where I received a MS degree and successfully completed all course work and exams necessary for a Ph.D. My specialized fields of study were Industrial Organization and Statistics. I was hired by the Commission in October of 1996 as an Economist II. I was promoted to the position of Senior Rate Analyst in November of 1997 and to my current position in July of 2001. Prior to my Commission employment I was employed as a lecturer in economics at Arizona State University, as a statistical analyst for Hughes Technical Services, and as a consulting research analyst at the Arizona Department of Transportation.

## Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?

A. The purpose of my testimony is to describe the Settlement Agreement that the Staff of the Arizona Corporation Commission ("Staff") reached with Qwest Corporation ("Qwest") regarding the following dockets and subdocket: RT-00000F-02-0271 an investigation into Owest's compliance with Section 252(e) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 ("the

Direct Testimony of Matthew Rowell Docket No. T-01051B-02-0871 Page 2

252(e) docket"), T-01051B-02-0871 a Complaint and Order to Show Cause ("OSC") brought by the Commission against Qwest for their failure to implement certain wholesale rates in a timely fashion, and T-00000A-97-0238 a subdocket to Qwest's application to provide interLATA service pursuant to Section 271 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 ("the Act") intended to determine the extent to which Qwest interfered with the regulatory process and to determine appropriate remedies for such interference. These three dockets are referred to as "the Litigation" in the Settlement.

#### **OVERVIEW OF THE SETTLEMENT**

- Q. Please provide an overview of the Settlement Agreement.
- A. Through the Settlement Qwest has agreed to a variety of concessions including payments to the State, voluntary contributions, opportunities for CLECs to obtain monetary relief, independent monitoring, and the withdraw by Qwest of its appeal of Commission Decision No. 64922 (Phase II of the Wholesale Pricing Docket, Docket No. T-00000A-00-0194.) The Settlement provides for a total of at least \$20,397,000 in payments or investments by Qwest. Each provision of the Settlement will be described in detail below.

#### **PARAGRAPH 1: CASH PAYMENT**

- Q. Please explain the cash payment Qwest has agreed to provide under Paragraph 1 of the Settlement Agreement.
- A. Qwest agrees to pay the sum of \$5,197,000 to the State Treasurer within 30 days of the Effective Date of a Commission Decision approving the Settlement. This aggregate cash payment consists of three components: \$5,000,000 for the allegations concerning Qwest's willful noncompliance with Section 252(e) and for Qwest's alleged interference with the Section 271 regulatory process, \$47,000 for unfiled interconnection agreements which Staff believes should have been filed pursuant to Section 252(e) (but for which Staff could

not find that Qwest's actions were intentional and willful), and \$150,000 for the delayed implementation of wholesale rates ordered by the Commission in Decision No. 64922.

Paragraph 24 of the Settlement provides that the payment to the State Treasurer can be made conditional on the right to a refund in the event that the Settlement is appealed and the court of the highest jurisdiction to which the matter is appealed finds in a final non-appealable order that the Settlement is unlawful or that the Commission Decision approving the Settlement is reversed.

#### **PARAGRAPH 2: VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS**

- Q. Please provide an overview of the provisions of Paragraph 2.
- A. Qwest agrees to pay an additional \$6,000,000 (or more) pursuant to Paragraph 2. Paragraph 2 does not specify exactly what the \$6,000,000 will be spent on, rather it provides the Commission with a menu of options for use of the funds. Three general categories are identified for Commission consideration. It is left to the Commission to decide or provide guidance on what portion of the \$6,000,000 should be allocated to each of the three categories. The three categories are: Charitable Contributions, Consumer Education on Telecommunications Issues, and Infrastructure Investment. Within each of these categories individual projects will be proposed by Qwest, Staff, and/or the Commission. Individual projects will be chosen as described below.
- Q. Is it possible that more than \$6,000,000 will be available for disbursement under the terms of Paragraph 2?
- A. Yes. The amounts to be paid out by Qwest pursuant to Paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 of the Settlement will vary based upon the extent of CLEC eligibility and participation. However, the Settlement provides for a minimum amount to be paid out pursuant to

Paragraphs 3, 4, and 5. If the actual amount paid out under any of Paragraphs 3, 4, and/or 5 is less than the minimum amount specified in the Settlement, the balance will be dealt with pursuant to Paragraph 2. For example, the minimum amount to be paid out to CLECs pursuant to Paragraph 3 (Discount Credits) is \$8,100,000. If it turns out that the actual amount paid out is \$7,000,000; then the remaining \$1,100,000 will become available for disbursement pursuant to Paragraph 2. Individual projects will then again need to be selected. See the discussion of Paragraphs 6 and 7 below for more detail on this process.

#### Q. Can you explain each of the three categories of Voluntary Contributions?

A. The first category, Charitable Contributions, includes contributions to organizations that qualify for exemptions under Section 501(c)(3) of the IRS Tax Code. Additionally, contributions to State-funded programs involved in either education or economic development are also contemplated under this category.

The second category includes educational programs to promote greater understanding of telecommunications issues by Arizona consumers. Individual programs would be proposed as discussed below.

The third category, Infrastructure Investments, includes investments by Qwest in its network that it would not have otherwise undertaken. Examples of such investments include the deployment of advanced services in rural areas, the deployment of basic infrastructure in remote areas currently within Qwest's service area boundaries, and/or the deployment of infrastructure and agreement to serve in areas currently outside of Qwest's service area boundaries.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The minimum amounts are referred to as Minimum Settlement Amounts in the Settlement Agreement.

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Please describe the process by which the initial individual projects<sup>2</sup> will be selected. Q.

First, the parties will request that the Commission determine the allocation among the three categories described above. With the Commission's approved allocation in mind Owest will provide a list of proposed projects within 30 days of the Effective Date of the Commission Decision approving the Settlement ("the Effective Date".) Within 60 days of the Effective Date other signatories to the Agreement (i.e., Staff) can provide a list of Within 180 days of the Effective Date the Director of the proposed projects. Commission's Utilities Division and Owest's Arizona President will agree in writing on which projects will be recommended for approval. If they can not reach agreement within 180 days of the Effective Date, the selection of projects will be escalated to the Commission. In that event all parties (whether they were signatories to the Agreement or not) have the right to argue in support of or opposition to the proposed projects before the Commission.

#### If the Commission so desires can it propose individual projects? Q.

- The process described above does not include an explicit provision for the A. Commission's input on specific projects; however, it does not preclude the Commission from designating its own specific projects if it so desires.
- Why does the Settlement contemplate the Commission determining the allocation Q. among the three categories prior to individual projects being proposed?
- Conceivably there are myriad different projects that could be proposed. A. feedback from the Commission early in the process will allow Qwest and Staff to narrow the list of proposed projects to those that are consistent with the vision of the Commission.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The word "project" is used in a very broad sense here. For the first category of Voluntary Contributions, Charitable Contributions, a "project" could simply be a specific amount donated to a specific charity. For the third category, Infrastructure Investment, a "project" refers to an actual project that involves investments in infrastructure.

Thus, knowing the Commission's preferred allocation among the categories will make the selection of individual projects much more efficient than it otherwise would be.

Q. Once established, can the allocations between the three categories be altered?

A. Yes, Paragraph 2 provides that the Commission and the Director of the Utilities Division will have the discretion to revise the allocations on a project by project basis if Qwest has not already spent or contractually committed the allocated funds.

Q. If the actual amount paid out under any of Paragraphs 3, 4, and/or 5 is less than the minimum amount specified in the Settlement, the balance will be dealt with pursuant to Paragraph 2. If this occurs how will these funds be allocated to individual projects?

A. Paragraph 7 provides that within 240 days of the Effective Date Qwest will submit a written report to Staff detailing the amount paid out under Paragraphs 3, 4, and 5. If all CLECs have signed a release of claims and the minimum amounts under Paragraphs 3, 4, and/or 5 have not been met then the additional allocation process will start after that report is submitted. If not all CLECs execute a release of all claims Qwest is required to submit a final written report within 60 days of the one year period following the Effective Date (14 months from the Effective Date.) The final report will specify the difference between the minimum amounts and the actual amounts paid out pursuant to Paragraphs 3, 4, and 5. If there are funds available to use pursuant to Paragraph 2, the process described above will restart. First, the parties will request that the Commission determine or provide guidance on the allocation among the three categories described above. With the Commission's approved allocation in mind Qwest will provide a list of proposed projects within 30 days of the final report. Within 60 days of the final report other signatories to the Agreement (i.e., Staff) can provide a list of proposed projects. Within 180 days of the

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final report the Director of the Commission's Utilities Division and Qwest's Arizona President will agree in writing on which projects will be approved. If they can not reach agreement within 180 days of the final report, the selection of projects will be escalated to the Commission. In that event all parties (whether they were signatories to the Agreement or not) have the right to argue in support of or opposition to the proposed projects before the Commission.

# Q. Once the individual projects are selected how long will it be before they are implemented?

If the projects do not require additional facilities or development of new programs, Qwest shall make its investments in the approved projects within 60 days of the agreement between the Utilities Division Director and Qwest's Arizona President or of approval by the Commission if agreement can not be reached. If a project requires Qwest to develop additional facilities or to develop new programs, construction of such facilities and implementation of such programs shall commence no later than 180 days from the agreement of the Director of the Utilities Division and Qwest's Arizona President, barring any circumstances outside of Qwest's control, including but not limited to, right-of-way ("ROW"), permits, environmental studies, archaeological studies, contract and/or lease negotiations or force majeure events, which shall extend the above-referenced construction date. Any such extensions of time shall first be approved by the Commission's Director of Utilities.

entered into the Settlement Agreement?

Q.

A.

**PARAGRAPH 3: DISCOUNT CREDITS** 

Q. Please describe the provisions of Paragraph 3.

A. Paragraph 3 provides for Qwest to provide a credit to CLECs equal to 10% of their purchases of services covered by Sections 251 (b) and (c) of the Act made during the time period January 1, 2001 thru June 30, 2002. Qwest will issue these credits to the eligible CLECs within 180 days of the Commission's Decision approving the Settlement.

Q. The Infrastructure Investment category includes investments in unserved and underserved areas. How are unserved and underserved areas defined?

For projects that involve investments in infrastructure, how will the Commission

know that Qwest would not have implemented those projects even if they had not

Owest has explicitly agreed to provide Staff with the information necessary to determine

whether Qwest had already planned to implement a project outside of the Settlement.

A. Unserved areas are areas outside of Qwest's current exchange boundaries not currently served or not adequately served by any wireline telephone service provider and other areas as determined or approved by the Commission. This definition gives the Commission wide latitude in designating areas as unserved. For example, in discussions between Staff and Qwest it was agreed that if the Commission wished to have Qwest serve the Rio Verde/Granite Mountain area currently served by Midvale Telephone Exchange that could be accomplished pursuant to Paragraph 2. Underserved areas are areas within Qwest's current exchange boundaries but outside the Base Rate Area which do not currently have Qwest wireline telephone facilities available.

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#### Which CLECs are eligible to receive the credit? Q.

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All CLECs except for Eschelon Telecom Inc. ("Eschelon") and McLeodUSA, Inc. ("McLeod") that were certificated and operating in Arizona between January 1, 2001 and June 30, 2002 are eligible to receive the credit.

The credit is based on the provisions of agreements entered into between Qwest and

Eschelon and McLeod the opportunity to receive credits similar to those provided for in

Paragraph 3 of the Settlement. Since Eschelon and McLeod already have had an

opportunity to receive a similar credit, there is no need for them to receive the same credit

again. Specifically, the Volume Discount Agreement between McLeod and Qwest dated

on or around October 26, 2000 and the Confidential Amendment to the Confidential/Trade

Secret Stipulation with Eschelon and Qwest dated November 15, 2000 provided for 10%

Those agreements afforded

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#### Why are Eschelon and McLeod excluded from receiving the credits? Q.

McLeod which were the subject of the 252(e) docket.

discounts on services purchased from Qwest.

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#### What does an eligible CLEC need to do to receive the credits? Q.

line are not covered by section 251 (b) and (c) of the Act.

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Eligible CLECs must sign a release of claims against Qwest that arise from Docket Α. Nos. RT-00000F-02-0271 and T-00000A-97-0238 (Subdocket.)

What types of services are covered by Section 251 (b) and (c) of the Act?

Generally, wholesale services specific to the provision of local service are covered

by Section 251 (b) and (c) of the Act. Unbundled Network Elements ("UNEs"),

resale services, and charges for collocation are all covered by Section 251 (b) and

(c). Intrastate access, interstate access, switched access, special access, and private

Direct Testimony of Matthew Rowell Docket No. T-01051B-02-0871 Page 10

exceed the maximum?

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Q.

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**PARAGRAPH 4: ACCESS LINE CREDITS** 

Please explain the provisions of Paragraph 4.

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below.

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- Which CLECs are eligible to receive the credit? Q.
- All CLECs except for Eschelon and McLeod that were certificated and operating in A. Arizona between July 1, 2001 and February 28, 2002 are eligible to receive the credit.

What are the minimum and maximum amounts to be credited under

Paragraph 3? What happens if the minimum is not met or if the total claims

The minimum amount of credits under Paragraph 3 is \$8,100,000. If it turns out that less

than that amount is credited to the CLECs, the balance will be used in accordance with

Paragraph 2 as discussed above. The maximum amount of credits under Paragraph 3 is

\$8,910,000. If it turns out that the total claims of the CLECs pursuant to Paragraph 3

exceed that amount, then Qwest will disperse the credits ratably. That is, each CLEC will

receive that percentage of the \$8,910,000.00 equal to the percentage of that CLEC's claim

Paragraph 4 provides for Qwest to provide CLECs with a credit equal to \$2 per month for

each UNE-P line and unbundled loop purchased by the CLEC between July 1, 2001 and

February 28, 2002, less amounts billed and collected by the CLEC from Qwest for

terminating intraLATA toll over those UNE-P lines and unbundled loops during the same

time period. Within 30 days of the Effective Date Qwest will notify each CLEC that

purchased UNE-P or unbundled loops during the specified timeframe that they may be

eligible for a credit. Such notice will include the procedures for response as described

for Discount Credits to the total claims of all CLECs for Discount Credits.

#### Q. Why are Eschelon and McLeod excluded from receiving the credits?

A. The credits are based on the provisions of agreements entered into between Qwest and Eschelon which were the subject of the 252(e) docket. Specifically, the Switched Access Minute Reporting Letter from Qwest to Eschelon dated July 3, 2001 provided for \$2 credits per line (unbundled loop or UNE-P). These credits were intended to address issues related to access records for Qwest's intraLATA toll traffic terminating to customers served by Eschelon's switches. That agreement afforded Eschelon the opportunity to receive credits similar to those provided for in Paragraph 4 of the Settlement. Since Eschelon has had an opportunity to receive similar credits, there is no need for them to receive the same credits again. While McLeod did not enter into an agreement that specifically provided for \$2 credits they did enter into several secret agreements with Qwest. Since McLeod was willing to enter into agreements that Staff believes violated Section 252(e) of the Act, Staff does not believe that they should benefit from the provisions of the Settlement.

## Q. What does an eligible CLEC need to do to receive the credits?

 A.

Nos. RT-00000F-02-0271 and T-00000A-97-0238 (Subdocket.) Also, within 60 days of receiving the notice from Qwest, CLECs must provide Qwest with the average number of UNE-P lines and unbundled loops leased by the CLEC per month from July 2001 through February 2002 and the amount actually collected from Qwest for terminating intraLATA toll calls over those UNE-P lines and unbundled loops during the same time period.

Eligible CLECs must sign a release of claims against Qwest that arise from Docket

- Q. What are the minimum and maximum amounts to be credited under Paragraph 4? What happens if the minimum is not met or if the total claims exceed the maximum?
- A. The minimum amount of credits under Paragraph 4 is \$600,000. If it turns out that less than that amount is credited to the CLECs, the balance will be used in accordance with Paragraph 2 as discussed above. The maximum amount of credits under Paragraph 4 is \$660,000. If it turns out that the total claims of the CLECs pursuant to Paragraph 4 exceed that amount, then Qwest will disperse the credits ratably. That is, each CLEC will receive that percentage of the \$660,000 equal to the percentage of that CLEC's claim for Discount Credits to the total claims of all CLECs for Discount Credits.

#### **PARAGRAPH 5: UNE-P CREDITS**

- Q. Please explain the provisions of Paragraph 5.
- A. Paragraph 5 provides for Qwest to provide CLECs with a credit equal to \$13 per month for each UNE-P line purchased by the CLEC between November 1, 2000 and June 30, 2001, and \$16 per month for each UNE-P line purchased by the CLEC between July 1, 2001 and February 28, 2002, less amounts billed by the CLEC from interexchange carriers for terminating intraLATA toll over those UNE-P lines during the same time period. Within 30 days of the Effective Date Qwest will notify each CLEC that purchased UNE-P during the specified timeframe that they may be eligible for a credit. Such notice will include the procedures for response as described below.

## Q. Which CLECs are eligible to receive the credit?

A. All CLECs except for Eschelon and McLeod that were certificated and operating in Arizona between November 1, 2000 and February 28, 2002 are eligible to receive the credit.

## Q. Why are Eschelon and McLeod excluded from receiving the credits?

A. The credits are based on the provisions of agreements entered into between Qwest and Eschelon which were the subject of the 252(e) docket. Specifically, the Confidential Amendment to the Confidential/Trade Secret Stipulation with Eschelon and Qwest dated November 15, 2000 and the Switched Access Minute Reporting Letter from Qwest to Eschelon dated July 3, 2001 provided for monthly \$13 credits per UNE-P line.

Those agreements afforded Eschelon the opportunity to receive credits similar to those provided for in Paragraph 5 of the Settlement. These agreements were entered into to compensate Eschelon for inaccurate daily usage information provided by Qwest.

Accurate daily usage information is necessary for a CLEC to bill interexchange carriers for access. Since Eschelon already has had an opportunity to receive similar credits, there is no need for them to receive the same credits again. While McLeod did not enter into an agreement that specifically provided for \$13 credits they did enter into several secret agreements with Qwest. Since McLeod was willing to enter into agreements that Staff believes violated Section 252(e) of the act, Staff does not believe that they should benefit from the provisions of the Settlement.

## Q. What does an eligible CLEC need to do to receive the credits?

- A. Eligible CLECs must sign a release of claims against Qwest that arise from Docket Nos. RT-00000F-02-0271 and T-00000A-97-0238 (Subdocket.) Also, within 60 days of receiving the notice from Qwest, CLECs must provide Qwest with the following information:
  - i. The months from November of 2000 to February, 2002 that the CLEC believes it did not receive accurate daily usage information from Qwest.
  - ii. The reasons that the CLEC believes that the daily usage information was inaccurate.

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- The average number of UNE-P lines leased by the CLEC in service for iii. each such month that it believes it did not receive accurate daily usage information.
- The aggregate amount the CLEC actually billed interexchange carriers for iv. switched access originated and terminated through such UNE-P lines for each month in which the CLEC believes Qwest's daily usage information was inaccurate.

Within 60 days of receipt of the above information Qwest will either inform the CLECs of the amount of the credit they are do or explain the reason Qwest believes that the daily usage files Qwest provided to the CLECs are accurate. Within 30 days of such notice Owest will credit the eligible CLECs the relevant amounts.

If Qwest informs a CLEC that they believe the daily usage files provided were accurate, the CLEC will have 30 days to respond. Qwest will then have the burden to show that the daily usage files were accurate.

Owest has agreed not to require CLECs to provide information that Qwest already possesses.

- What are the minimum and maximum amounts to be credited under Paragraph 5? Q. What happens if the minimum is not met or if the total claims exceed the maximum?
- The minimum amount of credits under Paragraph 5 is \$500,000. If it turns out that less A. than that amount is credited to the CLECs, the balance will be used in accordance with Paragraph 2 as discussed above. The maximum amount of credits under Paragraph 5 is \$550,000. If it turns out that the total claims of the CLECs pursuant to Paragraph 5 exceed that amount, then Qwest will disperse the credits ratably. That is, each CLEC will receive that percentage of the \$550,000 equal to the percentage of that CLEC's claim for Discount Credits to the total claims of all CLECs for Discount Credits.

# PARAGRAPHS 6 AND 7: ADDITIONAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPORT ON CREDITS

- Q. What reporting requirements does the Settlement impose on Qwest regarding the credits given pursuant to Paragraphs 3, 4, and 5?
- A. Paragraph 7 provides that Qwest will submit a written report to Staff within 240 days of the Effective Date demonstrating that it has issued the credits pursuant to Paragraphs 3, 4, and 5. Paragraph 7 also provides that Qwest will supply Staff with any reasonable information necessary for Staff to determine that the credits were issued in a proper and timely manner. Regarding the eventuality that not all eligible CLECs have signed a release of all claims, Paragraph 7 provides that Qwest will submit a written report to Staff 425 days (14 months) after the Effective Date.
- Q. If the minimum amounts discussed in Paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 above are not met and not all CLECs have signed a release of claims, how long does Qwest have before it must make the balance available for use pursuant to Paragraph 2?
- A. Paragraph 6 provides that Qwest will make such payments within 90 days of the final report referenced in the above Q and A. This translates to within 17 months of the Effective Date.

## Q. What are the other provisions of Paragraph 6?

A. Paragraph 6 also provides that for CLECs that do not sign a release of claims, Qwest may deduct from the relevant minimum amounts the amount owed to those CLECs pursuant to Paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 for a period of twelve months from the Effective Date. Pursuant to Paragraph 6 Qwest may also deduct from the relevant minimum amounts any amounts due under Paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 for any CLECs that bring claims against Qwest within one year of the Effective Date.

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#### 9: RETENTION OF INDEPENDENT MONITOR AND PARAGRAPHS 8 AND **COMPLIANCE TRAINING**

- Please describe the provisions of Paragraph 8. Q.
- Paragraph 8 requires that Qwest hire and pay for an independent monitor to conduct an A. annual review of Qwest's Wholesale Agreement Review Committee.3 The monitor will be selected by the Director of the Utilities Division with input from Qwest. The monitor will be retained within 90 days of the Effective Date. The monitor will be retained for a period of three years. The scope of the monitor's annual audits will be determined by Staff with input from Qwest and interested parties. Staff believes that the retention of an independent monitor is important because it addresses the issue of ongoing compliance. Without a monitor the Commission would have no way to ensure that Qwest's newly established processes are adequate to prevent future occurrences of the actions that are the subject of the Litigation.
- Please describe the provisions of Paragraph 9. Q.
- Paragraph 9 provides that Qwest will continue its internal web based training program A. concerning compliance with Section 252(e).

#### PARAGRAPH 10: OPT IN FOR ELIGIBLE CLECS

- Please describe the provisions of Paragraph 10. Q.
- Paragraph 10 provides that any CLEC currently certificated and operating in Arizona can A. opt into the non-monetary provisions relating to Section 251(b) and (c) services of any of the 28 interconnection agreements listed in Table 1 of the pre-filed Direct Testimony of Marta Kalleberg in Docket No. RT-00000F-02-0271. Table 1 of said testimony is a listing

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The Wholesale Agreement Review Committee is a committee of Qwest employees established to review all wholesale contracts to determine whether they need to be filed with regulatory bodies. The committee was established in response to the investigations into Qwest's compliance with Section 252(e) of the act.

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of interconnection agreements that should have been filed by Qwest, but were not. When opting in to one of these agreements CLECs must satisfy the criteria of Section 252(i) of the Act, e.g., they must assume any terms in the agreement related to the one they wish to opt into. Disputes between CLECs and Qwest on eligibility to opt into these agreements will be handled by the Commission in Phase II of Docket RT-00000F-02-0271. Some of these agreements have been terminated but Qwest will make them available for opt-in.

Table 1 is reproduced below:

Table 1: Agreements That Should Have Been Filed for Commission Approval

1.	Eschelon (formerly ATI)	Confidential/Trade Secret Stipulation with US WEST dated 2/28/00
2.	Eschelon	Trial Agreement with Qwest dated 7/21/00
3.	Eschelon	Confidential Purchase Agreement with Qwest dated 11/15/00
4.	Eschelon	Confidential Amendment to Confidential/Trade Secret Stipulation with Qwest dated 11/15/00
5.	Eschelon	Escalation Procedures Letter from Qwest dated 11/15/00
6.	Eschelon	Daily Usage Information Letter from Qwest dated 11/15/00
7.	Eschelon	Feature Letter from Qwest dated 11/15/00
8.	Eschelon	Confidential Billing Settlement Agreement with Qwest dated 11/15/00
9.	Eschelon	Status of Switched Access Minute Reporting Letter from Qwest dated 7/3/01
10.	Eschelon	Implementation Plan with Qwest dated 7/31/01
11.	McLeod	Confidential Settlement Document with US WEST dated 4/25/00
12.	McLeod	Confidential Billing Settlement Agreement with Qwest dated 9/29/00
13.	McLeod	Amendment to Confidential Billing Settlement Agreement with Qwest dated 10/26/00
14.	McLeod	Volume Discount Agreement with Qwest dated on or around 10/26/00
15.	McLeod	Purchase Agreement with Qwest Communications Corp. and its subsidiaries ("Qwest") (McLeod buys from Qwest) dated 10/26/00
16.	McLeod	Purchase Agreement with Qwest Communications Corp. and its subsidiaries ("Qwest") (Qwest buys from McLeod) dated 10/26/00
17.	Electric Lightwave	Confidential Settlement Agreement and Release with US WEST dated 6/16/99
18.	Electric Lightwave	Confidential Billing Settlement Agreement and Release with US WEST dated 12/30/99
19.	Electric Lightwave	Amendment No. 1 to Confidential Billing Settlement Agreement and Release with US WEST dated 6/21/00
20.	Electric Lightwave	Binding Letter Agreement with Qwest dated 7/19/01
21.	Allegiance	Internetwork Calling Name Delivery Service Agreement with US WEST dated 3/23/00
22.	Allegiance	Directory Assistance Agreement with US WEST dated 6/29/00
23.	Global Crossing	Settlement Agreement and Release with Qwest dated 9/18/00
24.	GST	Confidential Billing Dispute Settlement Agreement and Release with US WEST dated 1/7/00
25.	Paging Network	Confidential Billing Settlement Agreement with Qwest dated 4/23/01
26.	SBC & NAS	Confidential Consent to Assignment & Collocation Change of Responsibility Agreement with Qwest dated 6/1/01
27.	WorldCom	Confidential Billing Settlement Agreement with Qwest dated 12/17/00
28.	XO (formerly Nextlink)	Confidential Billing Settlement Agreement with US WEST dated 5/12/00

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Table 1 includes 28 agreements. However, altogether Staff had identified 42 agreements that should have been filed in the Direct Testimony of Marta Kalleberg. Since Qwest has already filed fourteen of those agreements with the Commission which were approved with modification in Decision No. 65475, dated December 19, 2002 they are already available for opt-in.

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#### PARAGRAPH 11: WITHDRAWL OF FEDERAL APPEAL

Please describe the provisions of Paragraph 11. Q.

Paragraph 11 requires Owest to withdraw their appeal of Commission Decision No. 64922 A. (Phase II of the Wholesale Pricing Docket) which is currently pending before the United States District Court for the District of Arizona. Qwest agrees to move to dismiss with prejudice said appeal within 30 days of the Effective Date.

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# PARAGRAPH 12: RETENTION OF CONSULTANT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF WHOLESALE RATES

Please describe the provisions of Paragraph 12. Q.

Paragraph 12 provides that Qwest will pay for an independent consultant to provide A. independent assessments to the Commission of improvements made to automate Qwest's wholesale rate implementation process. (The wholesale rate implementation process was the subject of the OSC docket.) The consultant will be selected by the Director of the Utilities Division with input from Qwest. The consultant will be hired within 90 days of the Effective Date and will be retained for a period of three years. The total billings of this consultant will be capped at \$150,000. The scope of the consultants work will be determined by Commission Staff with input from Qwest. Staff believes that the retention of an independent consultant is important because it addresses the issue of ongoing compliance. Without such a consultant the Commission would be unable to determine

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Direct Testimony of Matthew Rowell Docket No. T-01051B-02-0871 Page 19

of the actions that are the subject of the OSC Docket.

# PARAGRAPH 13 AND 14: COST DOCKET GOVERNANCE TEAM AND NOTIFICATION OF WHOLESALE RATE CHANGES

whether Owest's newly established processes are adequate to prevent future occurrences

Q. What does the Settlement provide for regarding the Cost Docket Governance Team?

A. Paragraph 13 provides that the Cost Docket Governance Team will continue for a period of three years from the Effective Date. The Cost Docket Governance Team is a team of executive level Qwest personnel whose purpose is to provide oversight for Qwest's improvements to the Wholesale Rate Implementation Process and to act as an escalation point if necessary.

#### Q. What has Qwest agreed to regarding notification of wholesale rate changes?

A. Paragraph 14 provides that Qwest will notify its wholesale customers (the CLECs) upon the occurrence of the following: (a) the issuance of a final Commission Decision changing wholesale rates which contains updated rate sheets, (b) the appearance of new wholesale rates on customer bills. Qwest will also provide the Commission and Staff with information regarding the status and time frames for implementation of future wholesale rates.

Qwest will meet and confer with Staff one year from the Effective Date regarding the status of Qwest's wholesale rate implementation processes, current industry expectations for wholesale rate implementation, and Qwest's business practices relative to wholesale rate implementation and the negotiation of interconnection agreements.

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#### PARAGRAPH 15: WHOLESALE RATE IMPLEMENTATION

#### What does the Settlement provide for regarding wholesale rate implementation? Q.

The settlement provides for a process that is somewhat different from that currently used A. by the Commission. Currently when the Commission issues a Decision dealing with wholesale rates, the actual rates are usually not included in the Decision. Owest is required to make a compliance filing thirty days after a Decision is issued that includes all of the new rates (a numeric price list.) During the preparation of the compliance filing all parties of the docket are consulted to insure they concur with the rates. After the compliance filing is made Qwest implements the rates at some unspecified point in the future.

The Settlement provides for a different process. The Settlement provides that within 14 days of a Recommended Opinion and Order ("ROO") being issued by the Hearing Division Owest will file a numeric price list. The Commission Decision will then include the price list. Owest will use its best efforts to provide an updated price list for inclusion in a Commission Decision should the Commission make modifications to the ROO. Upon issuance of a Commission Decision that includes the final price list, Qwest will implement the new rates within 60 days.

#### PARAGRAPH 16: FILING OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS

#### Please describe the provisions of Paragraph 16. Q.

Paragraph 16 provides that Qwest will file with the Commission any settlement A. agreements reached in Commission dockets of general application within 10 days of execution. Also, for a period of three years from the Effective Date Qwest will file annual reports attesting that they either have filed such agreements or that no such agreements were entered into.

Direct Testimony of Matthew Rowell Docket No. T-01051B-02-0871 Page 21

- Q. Does this conclude your testimony?
- 2 A. Yes, it does.

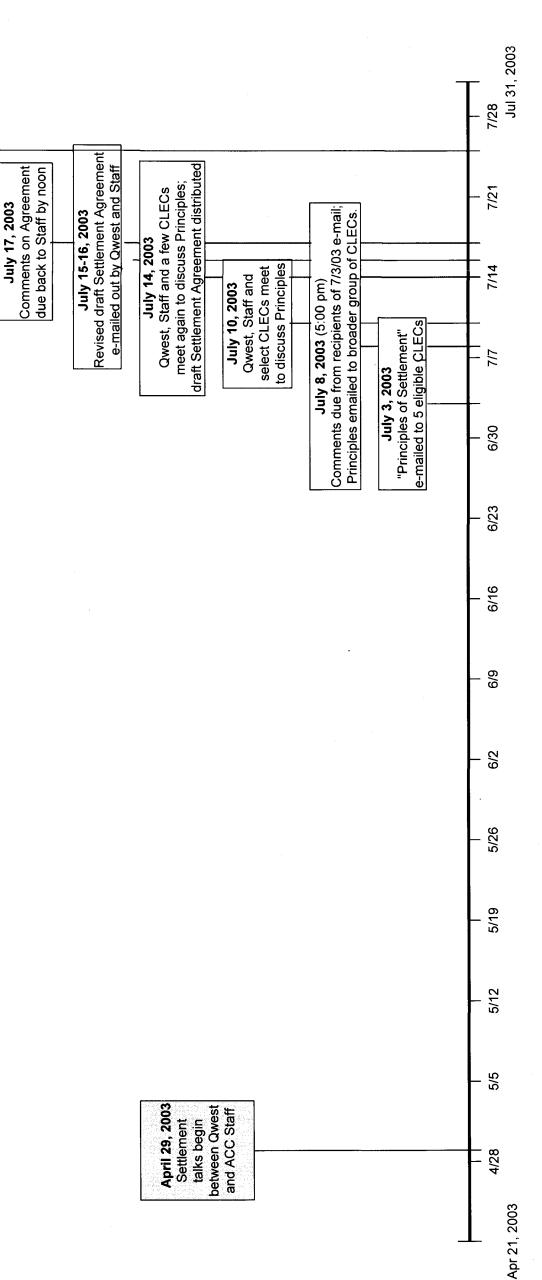


Settlement Negotiations Timeline

Docket Nos. T-00000F-02-0271; T-00000A-97-0238; T-01051B-02-0871

July 25, 2003

Qwest and Staff file
Settlement Agreement
and request
Commission approval



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#### BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

2 MARC SPITZER CHAIRMAN WILLIAM A. MUNDELL 3 **COMMISSIONER** JIM IRVIN 4 **COMMISSIONER** JEFF HATCH-MILLER **COMMISSIONER** MIKE GLEASON 6 COMMISSIONER 7 IN THE MATTER OF QWEST Docket No. RT-00000F-02-0271 CORPORATION'S COMPLIANCE WITH 8 SECTION 252(e) OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1996. 9 Docket No. T-00000A-97-0238 10 IN THE MATTER OF US WEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC.'S **COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 271 OF** 11 THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 12 1996. 13 ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION Docket No. T-01051B-02-0871 14 Complainant. 15 ٧. QWEST CORPORATION. 16 17 Respondent. 18 NOTICE OF FILING 19

The Residential Utility Consumer Office ("RUCO") hereby provides notice of filing the Testimony of Stephen Ahearn in the above-referenced matter.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 29th day of August, 2003.

Daniel W. Pozefsky

Attorney

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2	of the foregoing filed this 29 <sup>th</sup> day of August, 2003 with:	
3	Docket Control	
4	Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 West Washington Phoenix, Arizona 85007	
5	COPIES of the foregoing hand delivered/ mailed this 29 <sup>th</sup> day of August, 2003 to:	
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#### **TESTIMONY**

OF

#### STEPHEN AHEARN

ON BEHALF OF

THE

RESIDENTIAL UTILITY CONSUMER OFFICE

AUGUST 29, 2003

- 1 Q. Please state your name for the record.
- 2 A. My name is Stephen Ahearn. My business address is 1110 West Washington, Suite 220, Phoenix, AZ 85007.
  - Q. Please state your educational background and qualifications in the utility regulation field.
    - A. I have been employed by the State of Arizona as the Director of the Residential Utility Consumer Office ("RUCO") since January 2003. From 1998 through 1999, I was employed by the Arizona Corporation Commission in the capacity of Executive Consultant. From 1990 to 1998, I was closely involved with utility regulation at the Commission and utility policy-making at the Legislature in my role as the Manager of Planning and Policy at the Department of Commerce Energy Office. Additionally, I have had training in utility ratemaking and telecommunications policy conducted by NARUC and New Mexico State University, respectively. Finally, I have an MBA in Finance from UCLA.
    - Q. From what perspective do you offer this testimony?
    - A. I offer my testimony from a public policy orientation, and its emphasis is meant to go directly to issues affecting the integrity of the institution of the Arizona Corporation Commission. I do not offer this testimony as a technical expert; RUCO's technical record in this matter has previously been established in the relevant dockets.

sections of this testimony that follow.

A.

Q. Please summarize your testimony.

- My testimony presents RUCO's position regarding the proposed Settlement Agreement reached between Staff and Qwest. RUCO believes that the Settlement Agreement is insufficient and therefore not in the public interest. Most importantly, RUCO believes that Qwest needs to be held accountable and responsible for clearly demonstrated wrongdoing, and that a finding of wrongdoing by the Commission needs to be made in the 252 docket and 271 sub-docket. The reasons why this is of utmost importance will be elaborated upon and developed further in my testimony, and suggestions to address the deficiencies will be provided in the
  - With regard to the financial elements of the Settlement Agreement, RUCO acknowledges that the Settlement Agreement goes a long way to redress many of the grievances against the company in these combined cases. However, RUCO believes that the Settlement Agreement can be improved in the following ways:
    - Settlement Agreement §3, p. 6 RUCO recommends a three year period be considered for the one-time credit (Settlement Agreement provides for a 1 ½ year period) and should be applied to all types of services (i.e. not limited to just 252 services). These modifications make the Settlement Agreement conform more closely to the deal Eschelon and McLeod received;
    - Settlement Agreement §2, pp. 3-6 regarding "underserved areas"- RUCO recommends a commitment from Qwest of a timetable acceptable to the Commission when broadband services will be available in the underserved areas;

 Settlement Agreement - § 2, p. 3-6 — The Settlement Agreement should specifically direct that Qwest will not be able to earn a return on any of the so-called "voluntary contributions" investments.

Q. Was RUCO a party to all the proceedings that are the subject of the Settlement Agreement?

A. No. RUCO was not a party to the OSC Docket regarding Qwest's implementation of wholesale rates. Therefore, RUCO has evaluated the Settlement Agreement only as it relates to the 252 proceeding and the 271 proceeding.

Q. What was the status of the proceedings prior to the negotiation of the Settlement Agreement?

A. The Commission held a hearing in the 252 docket on March 17-20, 2003. Post-Hearing Briefs were filed and the matter has since been under advisement. On May 6, 2003, Staff filed its Report and Recommendation in the 271 Sub-Docket. On May 19, 2003, Qwest filed exceptions to the Staff Report and requested a hearing. Qwest has since conditionally withdrawn its request for a hearing and has filed with Staff a request for a joint procedural schedule. That request was granted and a hearing to consider the Settlement Agreement is scheduled to commence on September 16, 2003.

- Q. Does RUCO find the Settlement Agreement to be a satisfactory resolution of the 252 Docket and the 271 Sub-Docket?
- 24 A. By itself, no.

1 Q. Why not?

- A. Essentially, Qwest's conduct was so egregious that the company should be subject to a penalty that goes beyond merely paying money. Qwest not only interfered with the development of the competitive market by discriminating in favor of some competitors and against others, but it also undermined the integrity of the Commission's process to evaluate whether Qwest should be granted authority to enter the interLATA market. In addition, Qwest has demonstrated a history of inaccurately predicting its own performance, resulting in favorable treatment by the Commission. In consideration of this history, the Commission should exercise great caution and specificity in how it orders Qwest to act (or not act).
- Q. What evidence was presented that Qwest interfered with the development of competition?
- A. The record clearly established that Qwest engaged in discriminatory conduct that favored two CLECs, Eschelon and McLeod, over others. These CLECs were provided pricing discounts unavailable to other CLECs, giving them a competitive advantage.
- Q. What evidence was presented that Qwest undermined the integrity of the Commission's process?
- A. The record establishes that Qwest entered into, and failed to file, non-participation agreements with two of its largest wholesale customers, McLeod and Eschelon. It is clear from the record that these companies were experiencing significant service-related issues with Qwest. Because of the secret agreements, the Commission

was unaware of the service related issues during the course of its 271 process. In the case of Eschelon, relations turned so bad that at one point Qwest attempted to solicit compliance with the non-participation agreement by requesting that Eschelon destroy certain records and file supporting testimony and testify when requested by Qwest and in a manner suitable to Qwest. Throughout this time, Qwest was making its 271 case and assuring this Commission that it was in compliance with the various checklist items required by the Act.

In addition, it is clear from the record that Qwest deliberately and intentionally failed to file interconnection agreements that, by law, this Commission is required to approve. Those agreements decided such things as rates and services between Qwest and the CLEC. In effect, Qwest, through its actions, assumed the role and carried out the function of the Commissioners.

- Q. What historical events suggest that the Commission should use the utmost care in how it formulates and words its Orders regarding Qwest?
- A. Historically, Qwest may comply with the letter of this Commission's Orders, but does not always comply with the spirit of the Commission's Orders.

For example, in Decision No. 62672 (Qwest merger with US West – June 30, 2000) the Commission ordered Qwest, because of the compelling need to upgrade Arizona's rural telephone services, to invest roughly \$48.24 million annually to upgrade or extend services in rural exchanges in "central offices of 50,000 or less access lines." The Commission's obvious intent was to require Qwest to invest in

rural service areas. In fact, as the Commission later found out, exchange areas of 50,000 access lines include larger metropolitan areas — which were clearly not what the Commission intended in its Decision.

Q. What other historical events suggest that the Commission should pay very close attention to the positions advocated by Qwest?

A. As I previously stated, the Company has a record of predicting highly inaccurate future business scenarios, resulting in undeservedly favorable treatment by the Commission. The 1999 merger docket (T-01051B-99-0497) provides a rich illustration of this corporate shortcoming. Qwest persuaded the Commission to approve the merger, because, according to Qwest, the merger would result in approximately \$18.5 billion of pro-forma year-2000 revenue; during the period from 2000 through 2005 the merger would enable Qwest to achieve gross revenue synergies of more than \$12 billion and net financial and operational synergies of approximately \$10.5 to \$11 billion; the merger would result in the acceleration of the deployment of broadband communications; the merger would allow for the redeployment of approximately \$7.5 billion toward new investment in Internet applications and out-of-region broadband access and Internet services; and the merger would actually increase Qwest's incentives to meet consumer demands.

of newspaper headlines throughout Qwest's fourteen-state region. Since the merger Qwest's credit tine has been cut to junk, it's stock price has hit all-time lows,

In fact, what has actually happened to Qwest since the merger has been the subject

it has been the subject of numerous federal investigations including the SEC's

investigation into Qwest's accounting, the US Attorney's investigation of criminal wrongdoing, a congressional investigation in conjunction with Global Crossing, and a US General Service Administration announcement that it would review all governmental contracts that it had with Qwest. Qwest has experienced substantial quarterly revenue losses and announced that it made \$1.5 billion in accounting errors in 2002, creating the scenario that a bankruptcy filing was impending. It was only a short time after the merger that it was clear the merger would not result in the benefits that Qwest claimed.

- Q. Historically, has the imposition of fines/penalties been successful in deterring Qwest from wrongdoing?
- A. No. In the past, the payment of substantial penalties has not deterred Qwest from wrongdoing. Since 1996, Qwest has paid this Commission over \$4.5 million in penalties regarding the Quality of Service Tariff. Qwest has also paid substantial penalties in other states. In Florida, Qwest paid \$3.25 million to settle slamming complaints, in California Qwest paid \$20 million in penalties for slamming violations, and in Arizona, Qwest settled for over \$3 million to resolve similar type complaints. One can reasonably conclude that Qwest considers fines as a cost of doing business and is not deterred by having to pay them.
- Q. From a policy perspective why do you believe Qwest needs to be held accountable beyond the monetary provisions set forth in the Settlement Agreement?
- A. Qwest's conduct was egregious and possibly criminal. Qwest's conduct did more than just discriminate against non-party CLECs. Qwest participated in fraudulent

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has jeopardized the credibility of this and future Commissions. There is no discrete dollar value that the Commission can place on the integrity of the process or its own

schemes that undermined the integrity of this Commission's regulatory process and

4 credibility.

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Do you believe that the integrity of the Commission will be restored by the approval Q. of the Settlement Agreement?

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Α. No.

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Q. Why not?

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A. The public will question the integrity of the process as well as this Commission if the

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undermines the integrity of the Commission's process. A purely financial penalty—

Commission does not act swiftly and appropriately to address Qwest's conduct that

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one that represents significantly less than one percent of Qwest's reported 2001

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gross revenues<sup>1</sup> -- will do little to restore the integrity of the process or the

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Commission, or to seriously give pause to other would-be bad actors. On the

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contrary, it is likely to further imperil the Commission's integrity and tarnish future

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regulatory processes by encouraging tolerance of Qwest-like conduct.

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Q. Do you believe that approval of the Settlement Agreement will send the wrong message to utilities contemplating wrongdoing before this Commission?

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Α. Yes.

<sup>1</sup> Using the \$21.317 million settlement maximum set forth in the proposed terms of settlement and dividing that by Qwest's annual Gross 2001 reported revenues (attached as Exhibit SA - 1) the settlement maximum represents .00108 of Qwest's total 2001 revenue (Qwest has not reported it's restated annual 2002 gross revenues).

Q. Why?

10.

A. Approval of the Settlement Agreement will send the message that companies can engage in wrongdoing without the fear of a finding of wrongdoing. Instead, they will conclude the checkbook solution is available to them, and will plan and scheme accordingly. The decision to engage in wrongdoing will become less an ethical consideration and less a consideration of respect for regulatory authority and regulatory institutions. Instead, it will become an actuarial exercise—a financial calculation of the risk of being caught and the likely penalty if discovered.

The payment of a large fine in this case will not in itself send the message this Commission should send to Qwest or potential future bad actors. Unfortunately, there is nothing that this Commission can do that will guarantee that Qwest will not engage in similar conduct in the future. However, the Commission does have and should exploit this opportunity to do everything in its power to send a message to Qwest and future companies considering similar illegal conduct that it will not be tolerated in Arizona.

- Q. Why would a finding of wrongdoing by this Commission be a stronger deterrent to Qwest from engaging in wrongdoing in the future?
- A. First, it will allow the Commission to invoke its contempt powers when Qwest engages in wrongdoing in the future. Second, it will send the message to Qwest as well as other regulated utilities that if they are to engage in future wrongdoing in Arizona, they will not be able simply to buy their way out of it. Third, it will send a

- Direct Testimony of Stephen Ahearn 1 message that a decision to engage in wrongdoing will be more than just a financial 2 decision. 3 4 Q. Would a finding of wrongdoing be necessary for the Commission to consider 5 Eschelon and McLeod's participation in the scheme also improper? 6 Α. 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 consequences from this Commission.

  - Yes. Qwest was not the only participant quilty of wrongdoing. Eschelon and McLeod were also involved in the scheme. Should the Commission consider holding Eschelon and McLeod accountable, a finding against Qwest is necessary since the scheme involved Qwest. Not finding Qwest responsible for wrongdoing and clearing Eschelon and McLeod of any wrongdoing will compound the consequences of their acts-it will send the message to CLECs contemplating illegal behavior that at least under some circumstance they will not have to fear any

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Q. Would a finding of wrongdoing promote the integrity of the Commission in this case?

17 18 Yes. Allowing Qwest to escape without a Finding offends the notion of justice and would make the Commission appear as though it is more interested in accepting money than in defending the integrity of its processes.

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- Q. How do you recommend the Commission proceed to address RUCO's concerns?
- 22 23

Α.

RUCO would not object to the Commission approving the Settlement Agreement as long as the Order granting approval includes a specific Finding of Fact and a

24 corresponding Conclusion of Law that Qwest engaged in practices that were discriminatory and illegal, as well as an ordering paragraph ordering Qwest to cease engaging in discriminatory and illegal conduct.

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Q. How would such terms in the Order assure that Qwest would not behave in the future as it has in the past?

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A. As I stated above, there is no way to guarantee Qwest's future behavior. At best, the Commission can enter an Order that sufficiently limits Qwest's conduct such that, if Qwest did violate that Order, the Commission can take action pursuant to its contempt powers.

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Q. Doesn't the Settlement Agreement already provide that Qwest failure to comply can be enforced through the Commission's contempt powers?

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Α.

only order Qwest to do certain things, the Commission could not find Qwest in

narrow requirements of the Settlement Agreement.

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or illegal conduct. By drafting the Order to proscribe a broad category of conduct

contempt if it did those specific things but engaged in other forms of discriminatory

Yes, but because an Order that merely adopts the Settlement Agreement would

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(discriminatory and illegal conduct), the Commission could find Qwest in contempt

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for any act of discriminatory or illegal conduct, not just for failing to comply with the

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Q. What other provisions of the Settlement Agreement do you feel need to be improved?

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A. Following is a list of the other components of the Settlement Agreement that I feel can be improved and the reasons why:

1)

- Settlement Agreement § 3, p. 6 this section of the Settlement Agreement provides that Qwest will issue a one-time credit to eligible CLECs, equal to a 10% of the total amount of services purchased under sections 251 (b) and (c) of the Act. The credit applies to those purchases made during the period of January 1, 2001 through June 30, 2001. RUCO recommends that this term be changed to allow a one-time credit for purchases made during a three year period and should be applied to all types of purchases (i.e. not limited to just §252 services). The basis for RUCO's recommendation is that the minimum time period for the Eschelon deal was 5 years and the McLeod agreement had a minimum period of 3 ½ years, and both applied to all purchases. The Settlement Agreement should provide for a discount period that approaches the minimum of what was agreed to in the secret agreements and applies to the same services that were purchased.
- 2) Settlement Agreement §2, pp. 3-6-a the Settlement Agreement provides that Qwest will make voluntary contributions towards infrastructure investment in unserved and underserved areas throughout Arizona. *RUCO recommends a commitment from Qwest of an acceptable timetable when broadband services will be available in the underserved areas.* RUCO makes this recommendation because of Qwest's previous promises and the lack of any future timetable for Qwest to comply (See Qwest's statements regarding the deployment of broadband referred to earlier in my testimony and in the merger docket).

3)

infrastructure in underserved areas is nothing more than what Qwest has promised before and is responsible for doing. If Qwest is going to be able to use penalty money toward something it has already committed to do, the Commission should at minimum prescribe a timetable and hold Qwest to its word.

Settlement Agreement - § 2, pp. 3-6 – the Settlement Agreement is silent as

Moreover, RUCO would also note that Qwest's contributions to implement

Settlement Agreement - § 2, pp. 3-6 – the Settlement Agreement is silent as to whether Qwest will be able to earn a return on its voluntary contributions. So that there is no misunderstanding, the Commission should include in its Order an explicit provision that Qwest will not be able to earn a return on its "voluntary contributions." Qwest should not be able to earn a return on any of the investments that it makes via the voluntary contributions, any recovery of which would also violate the spirit of the Settlement Agreement. Here, the Commission's intent should be to use the voluntary contributions to improve telecommunication services throughout this state. Were Qwest permitted to earn a return on any of this portion of the Settlement Agreement, it would offset the true amount of dollars being contributed so that less than the full amount that the Commission intended would really be "contributed."

- Q. Does this conclude your testimony?
- A. Yes.

# EXHIBIT SA - 1

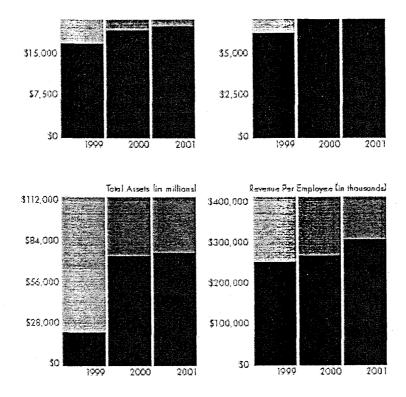
# Financial Highlights

Years ended December 31, (in millions, except per share and revenue per employee date)	2001	2000	1999
Ravenua'''			
Commercial services	\$ 11,118	\$ 10,466	\$ 8,297
Consumer services	5,900	5,574	5,375
Directory services	1,604	1,530	1,436
Switched access services	1,073	1,284	1,486
	\$ 19,695	\$ 18,954	\$ 16,594
EBITDA <sup>(1),45)</sup>	7,353	7,368	4,282
Total assets®	73,781	73,501	23,272
Pro forma operating income®	2,266	3,303	2,475
Revenue per employee	\$305,000	\$265,000	\$250,000
EPS-reported (1997)			
Basic	5 (2.42)	\$ (0.06)	\$ 1.54
Diluted	(2.42)	(0.08)	1.52
EPS-pro formation			
Basic	3 0.04	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.41
Diluted	0.04	0.59	0.39
Diluted cash EPS 9 1410	0.75	1.25	1.08

(11 2001 amounts represent actual reported results prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Unaudited pro forma results for 2000 and 1999 reflect the impact of the OwestU S WEST merger as though the merger had occurred as of the beginning of the periods presented. Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year balances to conform to the current year presentation. (2) The 1999 figure reflects U S WEST results only, (3) kewlist for all years presented have been adjusted for certain non-recurring and non-operating items. See Monagement's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Cardition and Results of Operation on page 43 for a discussion of these non-recurring and non-operating items. (4) Earnings per share calculations for 2000 and 1999 reflect the conversion of each share of U S WEST common stock into 1.72932 shares of Owest common stock (5) Earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization ["EBITDA"] does not include non-recurring and non-operating items such as restructuring charges, Merger-related and other charges, asset write-affect imporrments, gains/losses on the sale of investments and fixed assets, gains/losses on sales of rural exchanges, charges in the market values of investments, anothine legal charges, Separation charges, certain regulatory rate refunds and sales of local telephone exchanges. (BITDA does not represent cosh flows as a source of liquidity, and is not recessarily comparable with EBITDA as defined by other companies. (b) Pro forma diluted cash earnings per share represent diluted earnings per share adjusted to add back the after-tax amortization of goodwill and other intengible assets.







2001 Annual Report

# EXHIBIT LOCALITY

#### BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

MARC SPITZER Chairman	
JAMES M. IRVIN Commissioner	
WILLIAM MUNDELL Commissioner	
JEFF HATCH-MILLER Commissioner	
MIKE GLEASON Commissioner	
IN THE MATTER OF QWEST CORPORATION'S COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 252(E) of the TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1996	Docket No. RT-00000F-02-0271
IN THE MATTER OF U S WEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC.'S COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 271 OF THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1996	) ) Docket No. T-00000A-97-0238 ) )
ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION, Complainant,	) Docket No. T-01051B-02-0871 )
v	) ) )
QWEST CORPORATION, Respondent	) )

#### NOTICE OF FILING TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL L. HAZEL

Mountain Telecommunications, Inc. ("MTI"), hereby files the Testimony of Michael L. Hazel on Behalf of Intervenor, Mountain Telecommunications, Inc., in Opposition to Proposed Settlement Agreement in the above-captioned matter.

Respectfully submitted,

Mitchell F. Brecher

GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP 800 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20006

(202) 331-3100

#### BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

- 11	
2   3	MARC SPITZER Chairman
4	JAMES M. IRVIN Commissioner
6	WILLIAM MUNDELL Commissioner
7	JEFF HATCH-MILLER Commissioner
9	MIKE GLEASON Commissioner
10	
11	IN THE MATTER OF QWEST CORPORATION'S ) Docket No. RT-00000F-02-0271 COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 252(E) of the )
12	TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1996
12	
13 14	IN THE MATTER OF U S WEST COMMUNICATIONS,) Docket No. T-00000A-97-0238 INC.'S COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 271 OF THE
15	COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1996 )
16	ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION,  Output  Docket No. T-01051B-02-0871
17	Complainant, )
18	v. )
19	QWEST CORPORATION,
20	Respondent )
20	
21	
22	TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL L. HAZEL ON BEHALF OF
23	MOUNTAIN TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC. IN OPPOSITION TO PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT
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A 1. My name is Michael L. Hazel. My business address is 1430 W. Broadway, Suite A200, Tempe, Arizona 85282. I am Vice President, Network, Mountain Telecommunications, Inc.

(MTI).

#### Q 2. WHAT ARE YOUR CURRENT RESPONSIBILITIES?

A 2. I am responsible for management and operation of the MTI network, including the deployment and operation of existing voice and data network switching and transmission facilities. This includes more than 3,000 modems online with Internet service providers. My duties include the procurement of interconnection facilities and circuits and the management of MTI's use of Qwest network facilities and services. In addition, I audit and verify the invoices which Qwest renders to MTI for network services and facilities. I also work with management and with outside legal counsel in analyzing regulatory proceedings which affect MTI's interests and manage MTI's participation in such proceedings, where appropriate.

# Q 3. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR PRIOR PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE AND POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION?

A 3. Attached to this testimony as Attachment 1 is a resume which describes my prior employment and education.

#### Q 4. HAVE YOU TESTIFIED PREVIOUSLY BEFORE THE COMMISSION?

A 4. Yes. I submitted direct testimony and rebuttal testimony in the so-called "mini-docket" conducted by the Commission in Docket No. T-00000A-00-0194. I also submitted testimony in the Show Cause proceeding (Docket No. T-01051B-02-0871).

#### Q 5. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?

A 5. The purpose of my testimony is to explain to the Commission why the proposed settlement agreement jointly submitted by MTI and Qwest is not in the public interest, does not sufficiently

address and rectify the conduct which led to the three docketed proceedings which are the subject of the settlement agreement, and should not be approved by the Commission.

## Q 6. HAS MTI PARTICIPATED IN ANY OF THE THREE CAPTIONED DOCKETED PROCEEDINGS?

A 6. Yes. MTI has intervened in Docket No. T-01051-02-0871 (Arizona Corporation Commission v. Qwest), the so-called "Show Cause" docket. As an intervenor, MTI submitted my testimony in that proceeding and submitted a post-hearing brief. It also participated in a series of meetings which were held in July 2003 following Qwest's and Staff's discussions of a proposed settlement agreement.

## Q 7. PLEASE EXPLAIN MTI'S REASONS FOR INTERVENING IN THE SHOW CAUSE DOCKET?

A 7. On June 12, 2002, the Commission issued Order No. 64922 in Docket No. T-00000A-00-0194 Phase II (In the Matter of Investigation into Qwest Corporation's Compliance with Certain Wholesale Pricing Requirements for Unbundled Network Elements and Resale Discounts). In that order, the Commission required Qwest to implement certain changes to its rates for unbundled network elements, including the rates to be charged for unbundled transport. Although that order became effective June 12, 2002 and Qwest was directed to set its rates in conformance with that order forthwith, it did not begin to render invoices based on the new rates until January 2003. When MTI began to receive its first invoices based on the new rates, it was shocked and dismayed to discover that the rates being charged to it for local transport had increased very significantly above the rates which had been in effect prior to the Phase II Order. The impact of these unexpected rate increases became even more pronounced several weeks later when Qwest began to invoice MTI the increased rates retroactively going back to June 12, 2002. At my direction, MTI applied to intervene in Docket No. T-00000A-00-0194 Phase II and in the Show Cause docket. Following receipt of MTI's intervention applications and a motion for

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injunctive relief, Commission Staff conducted discovery. Based upon that discovery, Staff determined that Qwest had improperly charged certain purchasers of transport service rates which included charges for entrance facilities, even though those customers did not use entrance facilities. In short, Qwest was charging customers for facilities which it was not providing and which the customers were not using.

#### Q 8. DID STAFF'S CONCLUSION LEAD TO FURTHER COMMISSION ACTION?

A 8. Yes. On May 28, an expedited hearing was held on two issues regarding transport pricing. The first issue was to address which of two Staff-proposed alternatives should be used for adjusting the transport rates so as to ensure that transport customers not be charged excessive rates which included charges for facilities which they did not use. The second issue was to address whether the adjustments to the transport rates should be effective June 12, 2002 – the effective date of the Phase II Order. Following that hearing, post-hearing briefs were filed. To date, no action has been taken by the Commission in that proceeding.

#### Q 9: HAS QWEST OBJECTED TO ADJUSTING THE TRANSPORT RATES?

A 9. No. In the Mini-docket proceeding, Qwest expressed a preference for Staff Option 2 over Staff Option 1, but it has not objected to the proposition that adjustment to the transport rates would be appropriate.

# Q. 10 HAS QWEST OBJECTED TO ADJUSTING THE TRANSPORT RATES SO AS TO EXCLUDE ENTRANCE FACILITIES EFFECTIVE JUNE 12, 2002 – THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE PHASE II ORDER?

A. 10. Yes. Qwest has vigorously opposed making such adjustment effective June 12, 2002 – the effective date of the <u>Phase II Order</u>. Throughout the Mini-docket proceeding in Phase II, Qwest objected to making any rate adjustment effective June 12, notwithstanding its own candid recognition that its rates included charges for entrance facilities not used by certain of its customers and notwithstanding the undisputed and undeniable fact that Qwest's delay of many

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months before implementing the transport price hikes back to June 12, 2002 will result in substantial undeserved revenues to it. Indeed, during the discussions which were held between Staff, Qwest and intervenors regarding the Qwest-Staff proposed settlement, MTI specifically suggested that Qwest agree to modify its rates for transport service using either Staff Option 1 or Staff Option 2 proposed by Staff in Docket No. T-00000A-00-0194, effective June 12, 2002. That suggestion was summarily dismissed by Qwest.

# Q 11. ARE MTI'S CONCERNS REGARDING THE PRICING OF TRANSPORT WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ISSUES BEFORE THE COMMISSION IN THE SHOW CAUSE PROCEEDING?

A 11. Yes. The underlying issue in the Show Cause proceeding is whether Qwest properly implemented the rate changes ordered by the Commission's Decision No. 64922. It is MTI's view that Qwest's development of transport rates which include charges for entrance facilities in circumstances where no such facilities are provided reflects an improper implementation by Qwest of the Phase II Order. More importantly, by delaying the implementation of the Phase II rate revisions until January 2003 – nearly seven months after that order's effectiveness, Qwest was able to "blindside" customers of its transport services, including, e.g., MTI. Thus, Qwest's treatment of transport pricing goes to the heart of the fundamental issue before the Commission in the Show Cause proceeding – whether Qwest has properly implemented the Phase II Order.

## Q 12. DOES THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT SUFFICIENTLY REDRESS QWEST'S OVERCHARGING FOR TRANSPORT?

A 12. No it does not. Under the proposed settlement agreement, Qwest's entire "penalty" for its improper implementation of the Phase II Order would be a payment in the amount of \$150,000 to the State Treasurer (See Proposed Settlement Agreement at Section 1.

#### Q 13. WHY IS THAT "PENALTY" INSUFFICIENT?

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A 13. There are two reasons. First, the payment will go to the State Treasurer, not to the entities who have been harmed by Qwest's excessive charges. Second, the "penalty" amount is a pittance as compared to the economic windfall which will be enjoyed by Qwest if it is permitted to retain the excessive transport rate revenues resulting from the rates which have been charged by it commencing June 12, and whenever the Commission acts on the effective date issue before it in the Mini-docket. As of August 20, 2003, the amount invoiced by Qwest to MTI in monthly recurring charges for transport based on Qwest's post-June 12, 2002 transport rates exceeds the rates which would have been charged under the pre-June 12, 2002 rates by \$822,293.10. In short, Qwest's windfall profit earned from one customer - MTI - would exceed the total amount of the "penalty" it would pay to the State Treasurer by more than 548 percent! I cannot imagine any company which would not be more than willing to make a "penalty" payment to the State in the amount of \$150,000 if it were permitted to retain for itself many times that amount in excess charges resulting from its improper implementation of rates based on a Commission order. The purpose of a penalty is to punish wrongdoing and to dissuade others from engaging in similar wrongdoing. Since the economic benefit to Qwest in this instance far outweighs the economic hardship which would be imposed by the penalty, the payment set forth in the proposed settlement agreement is wholly inadequate, would not compensate the victims of the improper charges, would not deter similar conduct in the future, and should not be approved by the Commission.

# Q 14. ARE THERE OTHER REASONS WHY THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT SHOULD NOT BE APPROVED?

A 14. Yes. The discount credit provisions which would be made available to Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs) are inadequate to fully compensate those CLECs for the economic

injury they have suffered as a direct and proximate result of the preferential treatment bestowed by Qwest upon two CLECs - Eschelon and McLeod - pursuant to its unfiled and unlawful agreements with those companies. For example, prior to those agreements, MTI provided certain services to McLeod. However, once McLeod was able to extract sharply discounted prices from Qwest in exchange for its silence in the Qwest Section 271 process, MTI was unable to retain that business. In short, MTI lost a significant customer and substantial revenues due entirely to Qwest's unfiled agreement to provide special pricing to that customer. The one time ten percent discount credit to MTI on services purchased from Qwest subject to Section 251(b) and 251(c) will not fully compensate MTI for the revenues which it lost during the period that the Qwest McLeod agreement was in effect.

#### Q 15. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?

A 15. Yes it does.

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# Attachment 1

### **Michael Lee Hazel**

Vice President, Network
Mountain Telecommunications, Inc.

#### **Background**

Mike Hazel joined MTI at the time of its founding and has been with the company since the beginning. Currently, Mike Hazel is Vice President, Network and manages network operations, including network deployment, operations and customer implementation. He is responsible for deployment and operation of the existing voice and data network including over 3,000 modems online with wholesale and collocated ISPs. His recent projects include completing migration from INP to LNP (first CLEC to complete in USW territories), deployment of ten rural collocations and negotiating the first Phase II, 4 -year Interconnect Agreement with the ILEC (Qwest).

Prior to joining MTI, Mike Hazel was responsible for integrating customer networks and applications into a cellular data network. His functions included Project Manager, WAN/LAN design and integration, application selection and optimization, internal and external support, presentation and training on CDPD, LAN, WAN and TCP/IP technologies. His prior primary responsibility was for selecting third-party hardware and software integrators and managing customer/vendor interaction. As part of this role, he was responsible for installation and support of gateways for legacy systems to interface with the CDPD network. The list of vendors included IBM, Motorola, AT&T, Novell, Microsoft, Lotus, SCO, PCSI, Sierra America, Cisco Systems and Bay Networks (Wellfleet). He was involved in the design, implementation, maintenance and troubleshooting of Local Area Networks and PCs. He also prepared existing networks for continuing maintenance contracts, including thorough documentation, debugging and stabilizing.

Mike Hazel has 20 years in the data and telecommunications field.

#### **Experience**

1994-1997

Bell Atlantic Mobile Systems

#### **Systems Engineer**

Integrated customer networks and applications with Bell Atlantic's Cellular Digital Packet Data (CDPD) Network. Functions included project management, WAN/LAN design and integration, application selection and optimization, internal and external support, presentation, and training on CDPD, LAN, WAN and TCP/IP technologies. Selected third-party hardware and software integrators and managed customer/vendor interaction. Installed and supported Gateways for legacy systems to interface with the CDPD network. The majority of CDPD hardware and software platforms implemented were first release or still in beta development. Vendors included IBM, Motorola, AT&T, Novell, Microsoft, Lotus, SCO, PCSI, Sierra Wireless, Cincinnati Microwave, Software Corporation of America, Cisco Systems and Bay (Wellfleet). Supported several customers through the process of designing and integrating IP based, routed networks into their legacy systems, including SNA, IPX, X.25 and NetBIOS/NetBEUI based LANs and WANs

1994

Preferred Computer Care

#### **Network Engineer**

Designed, implemented, maintained and troubleshot LANs and PCs. Prepared existing networks for continuing maintenance contracts, including thorough documentation, debugging and optimizing.

1992-1993

Offline Services

#### **Self-Employed Consultant**

Provided consulting services for small businesses to help them determine their hardware and software needs. Functions included network design and installation, programming and extensive troubleshooting.

1989-1993

Maricopa County

#### **Operations Lead**

Supervised several operators supporting a DPS8(GCOS3), IBM 3090(MVS/XA), VAX6000(VMS) cluster and numerous PCs networked on Netware 3.11. Users environments included VT100-220, OS/2 PCs and IBM3270 terminals. Maintained external transport including Fiber, T1, DDs and 3002 circuits. Provisioned TCP/IP, IPX/SPX, SDLC, LAPB and DEC Ethernet protocols. Also trained on Netview, VTAM, CICS and DCL.

1988-1989

Maricopa County

#### **Communications Technician**

Installed, maintained and repaired all aspects of network communication systems. Bench tested hardware such as modems, MUXs and terminal controllers. Configured terminal, communications and FNP equipment. Supported Synchronous, Asynchronous and BiSynchronous transports.

1983-1988

Maricopa County

#### **Mainframe Operations**

Operated H6680(GCOS3), DPS8(GCOS3) and DPS6(GCOS6) mainframe computers primarily in a batch environment with emphasis on communications and training of new operators. Performed periodic system saves, restores and recoveries.

1979-1981

U.S. Air Force

#### **HQ Mainframe Operator**

Operated two H6060 mainframe systems with emphasis on WWMCCS. Ensured timely throughput of nightly production runs, performance of nightly saves as well as periodic systems saves, restores and recoveries. Maintained, saved and established mainframe configurations.

## Education / Certifications

- Gateway College VTAM Operations, REXX Programming, CICS Overview Operation, TXO/ISPF, MVS JCL, VAX DCL
- Phoenix College COBOL programming
- USAF Technical Training H6000 Mainframe Operations, PDP-11 and WW Operations
- AST Server Support
- Microsoft Product Specialist (13822)
- Novell CNE (#6217342), Novell CNA v3.11

#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that I have this day served a copy of the foregoing Testimony of Michael L. Hazel on Behalf of Mountain Telecommunications, Inc., in Opposition to Proposed Settlement Agreement, on all parties of record in this proceeding by mailing a copy thereof, properly addressed with first class postage prepaid on the following:

5	Timothy Berg Fennemore Craig 3003 North Central Avenue
6	3003 North Central Avenue
	Suite 2600
7	Phoenix, AZ 85012

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Lyn Farmer
Chief Administrative Law Judge
Jane Rodda, Administrative Law Judge
Arizona Corporation Commission
1200 West Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Andrew Crain
Charles Steese
QWEST Corporation
1801 California Street
Suite 5100
Denver, CO 80202

Maureen Arnold
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BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

MARC SPITZER Chairman 3 JIM IRVIN Commissioner WILLIAM A. MUNDELL 4 Commissioner JEFF HATCH-MILLER 5 Commissioner MIKE GLEASON 6 Commissioner 7 8 IN THE MATTER OF QWEST CORPORATION'S COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 252(e) OF THE Docket No. RT-00000F-02-0271 9 TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1996. 10 IN THE MATTER OF US WEST Docket No. T-00000A-97-0238 COMMUNICATIONS, INC.'S COMPLIANCE 11 WITH SECTION 271 OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1996. 12 ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION, Docket No. T-01051B-02-0871 13 Complainant, 14 v. 15 **QWEST CORPORATION,** 16 Respondent. 17 **TESTIMONY OF** 18

#### THOMAS W. BADE

#### ON BEHALF OF ARIZONA DIALTONE, INC.

**AUGUST 27, 2003** 

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Thomas W. Bade is the President of Arizona Dialtone, Inc., a CLEC that resells Qwest lines to independent payphone owners and to residential customers under a prepaid residential plan. In his testimony, Mr. Bade describes some very basic concepts that should be present in any settlement: The disputed claims should be resolved. There should be appropriate compensation for the claims that are being released. And the participants should know what they are getting and what they are giving up. The proposed Settlement fails in every category.

Arizona Dialtone has asked Qwest to clarify the terms of the proposed Settlement and to answer its questions and concerns, but Qwest has not been forthcoming with the information. Instead, Qwest filed evasive testimony that explains nothing. Qwest submitted no data regarding the amount of credit claims it expects to receive, or schedules of the amounts Qwest records show various CLECs should receive in credits. Qwest has not clarified which services it considers to be included and which are not included in the 10% discount credits. And Qwest gives no explanation of the scope of the release that it requires from the CLECs. In essence, Qwest is asking the Commission to "just trust us to interpret it later."

Mr. Bade also gives an overview of Qwest's historic mistreatment of competitors including CLECs and payphone owners: Qwest's wrongful actions have ultimately delayed benefits to the Arizona ratepayers—such as price reductions and service improvements—that would otherwise flow from a properly functioning competitive market. Qwest's secret agreements and willful failures to timely implement wholesale services and pricing changes have unlawfully hindered competition. More particularly, Qwest's unlawful actions have caused Arizona Dialtone to incur increased costs and lost revenues, and Qwest has prevented and delayed Arizona Dialtone from implementing new and innovative residential services in Arizona.

Mr. Bade also describes inequities in the structure of the proposed Settlement, and he recommends the following changes:

- The releases should be narrowly defined as only relating to the particular issue that is the basis of each CLEC credit basket, and they should be limited to the specific time period for each category of credit.
- The caps placed on the CLEC credits should be eliminated. They are not supported in the record, and they only serve to reduce Qwest's liability at the expense of the CLECs that it harmed.
- The resold services that are <u>not</u> intended to be included in the 10% discount credits should be listed in the Settlement so that everyone knows which services are subject to the discounts and which services are not.
- The CLEC credits should be based on time periods beginning after Qwest stopped its discriminatory conduct. Qwest should not be rewarded for hindering competition. This change would allow participation in the CLEC credits at a level of competition that would have existed but for Qwest's wrongful conduct, instead of limiting their participation to a level that existed with Qwest's wrongful conduct.
- The duration of the CLEC credits should be extended to the full five-year term of the secret agreements. Qwest should not be allowed to cut off its liability to the harmed CLECs by paying its favored CLECs for early termination of the discriminatory agreements.
- The CLEC credits should be changed to cash payments instead of credits. This will prevent Qwest from enjoying any benefit from wrongfully driving CLEC's out of business.
- The CLECs should not be required to provide evidence of Qwest's inaccurate DUF records. Qwest is the party with the most knowledge about inaccuracies in its DUF records.

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#### INTRODUCTION.

#### Q. WILL YOU STATE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS?

A. My name is Thomas W. Bade. My business address is 7170 West Oakland, Chandler, AZ 85226.

# Q. BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED AND WHAT IS YOUR PRESENT POSITION?

A. I am currently employed by Arizona Dialtone, Inc. as its President.

#### Q. BRIEFLY EXPLAIN ARIZONA DIALTONE, INC.'S BUSINESS?

A. Arizona Dialtone, Inc. is a competing local exchange carrier ("CLEC") and provides local exchange carrier services as a reseller. Arizona Dialtone currently resells approximately 8,900 telephone lines in Arizona, of which 8,500 are lines purchased from Qwest. The majority of Arizona Dialtone's lines are payphone lines, resold to independent payphone owners. Although it is a much smaller part of Arizona Dialtone's business, we also resell residential lines under a prepaid residential service tariff. Of the total Arizona lines, 8,000 are payphone lines and 900 are residential lines.

# Q. BRIEFLY STATE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND WORK EXPERIENCE?

A.

Rockhurst College, Kansas City, Missouri and Thomas More College, Ft. Mitchell, Kentucky, 1968-1972. From 1973 through 1989, I was a consultant for Safeguard Systems, Ft. Myers, Florida, where I installed accounting and finance controls in small to medium sized businesses. In 1990, I managed Diego's Cantina, a restaurant in Tempe,

I have 4 years of college education in business administration and accounting at

Arizona. My employment in the telephone industry began in 1991. I have installed and

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#### **OVERVIEW.**

#### Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?

A. The purpose of my testimony is to explain how Qwest—through its unlawful secret agreements and unreasonable delays—stifled competition in Arizona for an extended period of time. As a direct result of Qwest's conduct, the Arizona ratepayers have been deprived of the benefits that they had a right to expect from the promised (but undelivered) opening of the LEC market to nondiscriminatory competition.

coordination of billings, accounts payable and receivable, sales and marketing.

maintained call processing systems in hotels and worked in the pay telephone industry

managing GCB Communications, Inc., an independent pay telephone provider. For the

President in charge of operations, and since January of this year I have been its President.

In my current position as President, I oversee all aspects of Arizona Dialtone's business

including financial planning, regulatory affairs, and day to day general operations such as

past 5 years I have been employed by Arizona Dialtone, Inc., initially as its Vice-

WHAT ARE YOUR PRESENT JOB RESPONSIBILITIES?

I will also explain how the proposed Settlement as it is currently worded is not in the public interest. The interpretation of its ambiguous terms will most likely create more litigation. It rewards Qwest for unlawfully delaying competition in Arizona, instead of discouraging such conduct. And the participants cannot determine what they are getting and what they are giving up.

I will also explain the following recommended changes to the proposed Settlement:

- By basing the time periods for the CLEC credits on the same time periods as

  Qwest's anti-competitive secret agreements, the proposed Settlement rewards Qwest's

  efforts to unlawfully discriminate against its competitors. Instead, the caps on the CLEC

  credits should be eliminated and the time periods for the credits should be for the full

  original duration of the secret agreements, and they should start after Qwest terminated its

  discriminatory conduct. This will base the credits on a level of competition that should

  have existed but for Qwest's discriminatory conduct, instead of on the level of

  competition that existed with the discriminatory conduct.
- The CLEC credits should be cash payments instead of credits so as to not reward Qwest for the CLECs that it has already driven out of business, and Qwest should not be allowed to apply any credits/payments against any outstanding bills that the CLEC has disputed. Also, the requirement for the CLECs to have evidence of inaccurate DUF records should be eliminated.
- The Settlement should specify exactly which services purchased by the CLECs are not eligible for the 10% discount credit. Instead, the proposed settlement rolls the interpretation of particular sections of the '96 Telecom Act back to 2001, and it leaves these issues to be interpreted through future litigation. There should be specific schedules with specific dollar amounts to specific CLECs that Qwest acknowledges as undisputed, according to its business records.
- The scope of the releases included under the CLEC credits sections should be defined with more certainty. They are currently defined only by the very broad scope of the Commission's Dockets, which leaves the CLECs unable to evaluate the claims that they are releasing should they choose to participate in the Settlement.

# Q. WHAT IS IT ABOUT THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT THAT IS TROUBLING TO ARIZONA DIALTONE?

A. Any good settlement agreement should exhibit several very basic concepts. It should put the disputed claims to rest, cleanly and clearly. It should provide appropriate compensation for the claims that are being released. And the participants should know what they are getting and what they are giving up. It does not take an attorney to understand these basic principles. But the proposed Settlement does none of these things.

The proposed Settlement is far from clearly worded. The overbroad and unclarified clauses that it contains will most likely cause more litigation. The testimony that Qwest has filed does nothing to clarify the intent of the proposed Settlement, and it fails to offer any assistance for evaluating its impact on the CLECs that may choose to participate. Also, the proposed Settlement is structured in a way that rewards Qwest's wrongful conduct instead of discouraging such actions. The proposed Settlement, without major modifications and clarifications, is not in the public interest.

For example, at the scheduling conference in this Docket held August 5, 2003, Arizona Dialtone's counsel requested that Qwest's testimony include projections on the amount of claims Qwest expects under each basket of credits, and that it explain the scope of the releases. This very basic information is needed for the CLECs to evaluate what they were getting and what they were giving up. Additionally, we also had our attorney Martin Aronson meet directly with Todd Lundy of Qwest in Denver on August 11, 2003, before Qwest's testimony was due. At this face to face meeting Mr Aronson reiterated our questions and concerns with the proposed Settlement. He specifically described to Mr.

Lundy the Owest services and the total amount of Arizona Dialtone charges that we interpret as falling within the 10% discount credits, and he asked Mr Lundy to confirm the total amount of 10% discount credits that we expected to receive under the proposed Settlement. Mr. Aronson also has given Mr. Lundy documentation relating to Arizona Dialtone's CC&N application and its interconnection agreement with Qwest, and he has asked Mr. Lundy to confirm that Qwest considers Arizona Dialtone to be an eligible CLEC under the proposed Settlement. But to date, the only response we have received from Qwest is a very brief letter stating there "may be" an issue and the questions of compensation to Arizona Dialtone under the proposed Settlement remain open. Unfortunately, this is typical of the pattern over the years of Quest failing to give Arizona Dialtone straight answers or to treat it fairly.

Further, the Testimony of David Ziegler filed by Qwest addresses none of these issues. Mr. Ziegler's testimony—with its repeated qualifications that he is not offering any legal interpretations—can only be described as evasive. In essence, Qwest is saying to the Commission: "Just trust us to interpret the Settlement in the future." But Qwest has amply demonstrated that it is not to be trusted to interpret anything fairly.

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The proposed Settlement is not in the public interest, and it should not be approved by the Commission.

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#### ARIZONA DIALTONE AND THE HISTORY OF QWEST'S MISTREATMENT OF COMPETITION.

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A. First, Arizona Dialtone specializes in service to independent payphone owners. In the early years, prior to the 1996 Telecom Act, the independent payphone owners faced enormous hurdles when they tried to enter the market in competition with the incumbent

EXPLAIN THE HISTORY OF ARIZONA DIALTONE, INC.'S BUSINESS?

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LECs. Before the invention of smart payphones, Qwest and the other incumbent LECs were the only payphone providers in the market. They simply would not provide the use of their central office controlled coin lines to anyone but themselves. But with the invention of a smart payphone (a payphone that can operate without any special central office coin metering and controlling equipment) anyone could, at least in theory, compete with the incumbent LECs by hooking a smart payphone up to a simple POTS line.

However, it was not that simple. In order to protect their monopoly on payphones, Qwest and many of the other incumbent LECs fabricated one barrier after another, making it as difficult as possible for an independent payphone owner to establish a viable business. Qwest charged drastically high rates for the dialtone service, and it cross-subsidized its own payphones. It imposed End User Common Line Charges on the independent payphone lines when it did not charge them to its own lines, and it imposed similar discriminatory treatment through its yellow pages division. Even though Qwest has been ordered by the FCC several times to refund the EUCL charges from prior to 1997 to the payphone owners, to this day, it has refused to do so. It also imposed onerous credit requirements, refused to provide computerized billing, and refused or failed to provide adequate fraud protection on the independents' lines.

In 1996, Congress made sweeping changes in the independent payphone market. The

Telecommunications Act of 1996 required Qwest and the other incumbent LECs to stop many of their discriminatory actions against the independent payphone providers, and it mandated the opening of the LEC services market to competition. Arizona Dialtone looked on the independent payphone providers as an opportunity to enter the competitive

LEC services market, and it set out to service that sector of the market.

In June of 1998, Arizona Dialtone negotiated an interconnection agreement with Qwest, and in September of that year Arizona Dialtone began reselling Owest lines to independent payphone providers. From the beginning, we requested that Qwest provide these lines through unbundled network element (UNE) pricing, just like it did for business or residential phone lines. But Qwest insisted that it did not have to provide UNE pricing for its payphone lines, and it refused to do so. Instead, Qwest limited its payphone lines to its wholesale discount pricing, and it set the discount at the same percentage that it had tariffed for a business line. This refusal of Owest to implement UNE for payphone lines meant that Arizona Dialtone had very limited flexibility in pricing and provisioning its payphone lines. Also, for Arizona Dialtone, Qwest's refusal to provide UNE for our core business, in essence, excluded Arizona Dialtone from the prepaid residential service market. The added flexibility of UNE is almost an absolute necessity for the residential market because the wholesale discount for residential lines is only 12%.

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Arizona Dialtone's business began small. For example, in mid 2000, when Qwest began entering into its secret agreements with its major CLECs, Arizona Dialtone only had 3000 lines. We focused our efforts on the independent payphone owners, offering them the service that Qwest had failed to give them. We provided billing statements in a form that the payphone owners could work with, and we provided credit terms that our customers could meet. But most of all we worked as a knowledgeable and experienced buffer between the independent payphone owners and the cumbersome, confusing and all too often non-responsive service departments within Qwest. In essence, Arizona Dialtone provides the service that independent payphone owners have been seeking for many years.

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### Q. EXPLAIN ARIZONA DIALTONE'S PREPAID RESIDENTIAL PHONE

#### **SERVICE?**

A. Some key features of Arizona Dialtone's prepaid residential service include:

- No deposit, no contract.
- Pay as you go for one month at a time.
- One-time \$55 connection fee.
- Local calling only—no surprise long distance bills. (Customers can use prepaid calling cards to make long distance calls.)

The service is provided on a prepaid month to month basis. Billing for the next month is sent fifteen days before the monthly anniversary date, and the payment for the next month of service is due before the end of the current monthly billing cycle. If the customer fails to pay for the next month of service, Arizona Dialtone notifies the customer and gives a five day grace period to pay the bill. Then if the account is not paid, the phone is disconnected. Disconnects have been very light, typically only two or three per month.

Many of Arizona Dialtone's residential customers are lower income households that cannot afford the deposit that Qwest requires, or they have been refused service by Qwest. Arizona Dialtone offers these customers their only viable option for obtaining telephone service in their home. About half are Spanish-speaking, and most new customers (90% or more) fear losing their current Qwest service or they have no telephone service at all at the time they obtain service from Arizona Dialtone. Arizona Dialtone uses several check cashing and wireless stores as customer payment locations, and we are in the process of opening a store at 27th Avenue and Thomas that is dedicated to offering this service.

 Our residential customers are located all across the Phoenix metropolitan area and we also have residential subscribers in other areas of the State including: Casa Grande, Florence, Tucson, Yuma, etc.

# Q. HOW MUCH OF THE INDEPENDENT PAYPHONE MARKET DOES ARIZONA DIALTONE SERVICE?

A. Arizona Dialtone currently provides 8000 payphone lines in Arizona, which includes most of the independent payphone providers' lines. However, it is difficult to quantify the exact numbers. Qwest does not readily publish statistics on the number of payphone lines that it provides. However, because Qwest provides dialtone to its own payphones, it certainly still serves a majority of payphone lines in Arizona. Based on information in various filings made by Quest in the late 1990's, I believe that at that time Qwest had approximately 24,000 payphone lines. But that number is beginning to be a bit dated, and I have no way of providing a good estimate of how much it may have changed over the ensuing years.

My conclusion that Arizona Dialtone services the majority of the independent payphone market is based on my personal knowledge of the independent payphone market and on estimates of the size of the Arizona market obtained through trade associations like the Arizona Payphone Association and the American Public Communications Council.

#### ADVERSE IMPACTS OF QWEST'S WRONGFUL ACTIONS.

- Q. HAS ARIZONA DIALTONE EXPERIENCED DELAYS IN QWEST'S

  IMPLEMENTATION OF WHOLESALE SERVICES AND PRICING CHANGES?
- A. Yes. Although the '96 Telecom Act required Qwest to make unbundled network elements available to CLECs, Qwest delayed its implementation of UNE for payphone

lines until 2002. This delay by Qwest in allowing payphone lines under UNE kept Arizona Dialtone's payphone lines priced artificially high throughout this time period, and it also substantially delayed Arizona Dialtone's entry into the prepaid residential phone service market.

The '96 Telecom Act required Qwest and the other incumbent LECs to make the unbundled network elements needed for competition in the payphone market available to CLECs. Although we were requesting UNE, Qwest refused to provide it and insisted that it did not have to make UNE available for payphone lines. Eventually, another CLEC, Ernest Communications, filed a formal complaint with the FCC seeking to compel Qwest to furnish unbundled network elements for payphone lines. Qwest eventually relented, and as part of a settlement of the formal FCC Complaint, Qwest agreed to allow its UNE to be utilized for payphone lines. This settlement occurred in June of 2001, but even after agreeing to do so, Qwest took more than six more months before converting Arizona Dialtone's lines to UNE-P. In December 2001, over three years after Arizona Dialtone began operations, Qwest finally converted a few of its payphone lines to UNE-P, and the bulk of Arizona Dialtone's lines were not converted to UNE until as of January of 2002.

# Q. EXPLAIN HOW QWEST'S DELAYS IN IMPLEMENTING UNE FOR ARIZONA DIALTONE'S PAYPHONE LINES ADVERSELY AFFECTED ARIZONA DIALTONE'S ENTRY INTO THE RESIDENTIAL BUSINESS?

A. From the beginning, Arizona Dialtone planned to compete with Qwest in the residential market by offering a prepaid residential service plan. Arizona Dialtone included this prepaid residential service in its initial tariff filed with the Commission in 1998.

However, to effectively compete with Qwest's residential service, Arizona Dialtone must utilize unbundled network elements in provisioning its lines. But reselling lines under the

 complex regulations that govern UNE involves a substantial learning curve which makes starting up a business under UNE a costly and time-consuming affair.

The economies of scale necessary to justify the cost of billing more than one thousand different IXC/CIC codes under UNE are simply not present with only a few hundred residential lines. The only way that Arizona Dialtone could justify starting up a UNE operation was through our core business in payphone lines. We knew that the market for payphone lines existed with the independent payphone providers. Qwest, through its prior mistreatment of the independent payphone owners, had already prepared that market for anyone willing to service it, and Arizona Dialtone was ready to do so.

On the other hand, the market for prepaid residential service was much different. Prepaid residential service was virtually unheard of in Arizona, as far as I knew. A few other CLECs had offered a similar service in other states and their results looked promising. But in Arizona, we knew of no preexisting demand ready to create any initial volume in this business. Instead, Arizona Dialtone would have to devote substantial resources to marketing in order to educate the public on the benefits of prepaid residential service and build up the demand gradually over time beginning at the initial level of zero customers. The substantial investment necessary to start up a UNE operation could not be justified when Qwest would only allow it to be used to support a very few prepaid residential lines. With Qwest refusing to allow UNE for payphone lines, the only way Arizona Dialtone could ever hope to recover its investment in a UNE operation would be to try to quickly build a demand for its prepaid residential services where none existed through even more expensive advertising. Therefore, until Qwest was finally persuaded to make UNE-P available for payphone lines and it got around to implementing it, Arizona Dialtone was unable to pursue its prepaid residential service.

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# Q. WHEN QWEST CONVERTED ARIZONA DIALTONE'S PAYPHONE LINES TO UNE-P, DID IT AFFECT ARIZONA DIALTONE'S BUSINESS?

A. Yes. As we expected, there was a learning curve involved, and it took several months for Arizona Dialtone to get its tracking and billing systems operational under the UNE-P scheme. But in early 2002 we had the bugs worked out of our systems and procedures, and when Qwest submitted its Compliance Filing to the Commission, Arizona Dialtone cut its payphone line pricing by approximately 25%.

Then, in the second half of 2002, utilizing the experience we gained with UNE-P on the payphone lines and with a UNE system up and operating, we tried to turn our attention to pursuing the prepaid residential market more aggressively.

# Q. HOW DID QWEST'S DELAYS IN IMPLEMENTING THE UNE-P PRICING ORDER AFFECT ARIZONA DIALTONE?

As I explained earlier, Arizona Dialtone had promised its customers a substantial reduction in rates. But when Qwest failed to implement its pricing changes in its Compliance Filing, Arizona Dialtone had no commensurate reduction in costs. Therefore Arizona Dialtone had to manually review each Qwest phone bill for each of its lines, and recalculate the charges based on Qwest's new rates that they had failed to implement. We were forced to spend hundreds of hours manually recalculating the bills and disputed the overcharges so we could pay Qwest the amounts that it should have billed under its Compliance Filing. This went on for many months until Qwest finally decided to implement its new pricing, and then in 2003, Qwest finally got around to crediting Arizona Dialtone with the overcharges that we had disputed. This again caused Arizona Dialtone to delay its efforts in the prepaid residential market and caused significant uncertainties in our cost structure for yet another six months or so.

Q. HOW HAS ARIZONA DIALTONE'S ENTRY INTO THE PREPAID

RESIDENTIAL MARKET GONE SINCE QWEST FINALLY STRAIGHTENED

OUT ITS UNE-P PRICING?

A. Although we certainly do not yet have anywhere near enough residential lines to consider this sector of our business to be self supporting, we are encouraged by the growth rate in the demand. In January 2003 we only had 80 residential lines under our prepaid service plan, and we were delaying most of our marketing efforts in this area until we were able to resolve the issues with Qwest's improper pricing and its effect on our cost structure. In the first half of this year, we increased our marketing efforts and we now have 900 prepaid residential lines and the demand for this service is growing every week.

Q. WOULD YOU HAVE OFFERED PREPAID RESIDENTIAL SERVICE EARLIER
HAD QWEST NOT DELAYED ITS IMPLEMENTATION OF UNE FOR
PAYPHONES AND NOT DELAYED ITS PRICING CHANGES?

- A. Yes, absolutely. As I explained earlier, we could not economically justify the investment necessary to establish reselling through UNE supported only by the minor start that we had in the residential market. From a business standpoint, we had to utilize our core business in payphone lines to justify the time and expense of converting to UNE. Had Qwest offered UNE for payphone lines from the beginning as it was required to do under the '96 Telecom Act, Arizona Dialtone would have been participating in the prepaid residential market several years earlier.
- Q. DOES QWEST EMPLOY OTHER DISCRIMINATORY BEHAVIOR THAT,
  WHEN COUPLED WITH ITS SECRET AGREEMENTS AND DELAYS,
  IMPAIRS THE ABILITY OF SMALLER CLECS TO COMPETE WITH
  QWEST?

A. Yes. Not only has Qwest discriminated against CLECs with its secret agreements and delays in offering wholesale services and price changes, but it stacks one discriminatory obstacle after another in the path of a CLECs' efforts to compete.

For example, Qwest's service technicians apparently believe that a wire pair hooked up to a payphone is fair game for them to disconnect and use for a Qwest telephone line whenever there are no other pairs available at the location. We repeatedly lose service to our customers' payphones, only to find that Qwest has disconnected our customer's loop and used it for its own customer.

Additionally, with Arizona Dialtone, Qwest refuses to accept automated orders for new payphone lines. It will not even accept an order by e-mail. Instead we must fax an order to them. Then they have to scan the order form into their computer system before their service personnel can retype it and implement it. This causes unnecessary delays in adding new lines and implementing service, and the faxing, scanning and retyping process results in illegible and mis-typed information that then must be clarified and corrected before the order can be properly implemented. This results in Qwest rejecting or improperly implementing a significant percentage of Arizona Dialtone orders. Also, Qwest charges Arizona Dialtone more for manual orders for new or converted lines (over \$15 more per line) than it would charge for automated orders. So, this is a double penalty to Arizona Dialtone (and its customers) through barriers to new lines and higher charges; and, the result is more anti-competitive impact by Qwest upon a CLEC and its customers.

Another example is that Qwest refused to allow a PIC-freeze to be placed on Arizona Dialtone's lines. As a result, our customers experience PIC changes without their authorization and the resulting slamming on their long distance phone bills. Each time

this occurs, Arizona Dialtone has to spend the time and expense to investigate and correct the PIC, and we have created a dissatisfied customer in the process. There is an easy solution to this, place a PIC-freeze on the line and then the PIC cannot be changed without written authorization, which Qwest uses all the time for its customers. But it refuses to implement a PIC-freeze for Arizona Dialtone's lines and instead contends that the problem is covered because the PIC for all of Arizona Dialtone's lines cannot be changed without Arizona Dialtone's authorization. But the fact remains that Qwest does change the PIC on Arizona Dialtone's lines without written authorization to do so.

Also, Qwest continually changes the service and sales managers for Arizona Dialtone's account. As soon as we work with one Qwest representative long enough for them to learn what is going on, they are replaced with a new person, and we move back to square one having to work through a learning curve with the new personnel.

# Q. ARE YOU CONCERNED ABOUT OTHER ANTI-COMPETITIVE BEHAVIOR BY QWEST?

A. We hope Qwest will not try to "punish" us for this testimony, but we are very concerned.

Given the history of anti-competitive behavior, and the apparent unwillingness of Qwest to make commitments now regarding the interpretation and specifics of the proposed Settlement, we are fearful that Qwest will continue to unfairly create problems for us both on a day-to-day operational level and a policy level.

#### **INEQUITIES IN THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT.**

Q. HOW HAVE QWEST'S DELAYS IN OFFERING UNE FOR PAYPHONE LINES
AND IN IMPLEMENTING THE UNE-P PRICING ORDER AFFECTED

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### ARIZONA DIALTONE'S POTENTIAL PARTICIPATION UNDER THE

#### PROPOSED SETTLEMENT?

Qwest's conduct of delaying wholesale services and pricing creates several uncertainties and inequities in the proposed settlement.

First, the 10% discount credits under Section 3 of the proposed settlement are limited to services purchased under "47 U.S.C. Sections 251(b) and (c) (as defined by the FCC for the relevant time period)." It has always been my position that the all of the payphone services that Arizona Dialtone has been reselling under its interconnection agreement with Qwest fall squarely within these statutory sections. But Qwest's past position that UNE is not available for payphone lines creates uncertainties about the position it will take now, and Qwest has never clarified whether it now concurs with our position. From the way the proposed settlement agreement is worded, we do not know whether Qwest will argue that payphone services do not fall within these code sections and that it has been offering wholesale payphone services to CLECs as a "mere accommodation," or whether it agrees that they are covered by Section 3 of the proposed settlement. The testimony of David Ziegler that Qwest filed in support of the proposed settlement with his multiple disclaimers that he is not offering any legal interpretations is certainly no help on this issue.

The parenthetical, "(as defined by the FCC for the relevant time period)" is also very troubling. Based on this wording, apparently Qwest wants to turn the clock back to the 2001 time frame to decide what services are included under § 251(b) and (c), working only from whatever FCC orders were outstanding at that time and ignoring any FCC interpretations that were issued later.

This ambiguous wording in Section 3 of the proposed settlement coupled with Qwest's past conduct regarding payphone lines creates an open invitation for future litigation. But it can easily be clarified. Qwest knows the services that the CLECs are reselling. Presumably, it also knows which services it intends this "§ 251(b) and (c) (as defined by the FCC for the relevant time period)" clause to exclude from the 10% discount credit under Section 3 of the proposed settlement. Instead of leaving such a critical but difficult-to-define parameter within the proposed Settlement Agreement, the agreement should simply specify the list of services that Qwest sold to CLECs that are not included in the 10% discount credits. And Qwest should be required to provide the 10% discounts credits for all other services purchased by the CLECs from Qwest. This straightforward clarification will provide Qwest and the Commission with certainty as to the overall impact of the settlement, and it will remove the uncertainty faced by Arizona Dialtone and the other CLECs in evaluating the 10% discount credits. There should be specific schedules sworn to by Qwest now in order to avoid problems or "game playing" later.

Also, Qwest's delays in allowing UNE services to be utilized for payphone lines have squeezed Arizona Dialtone almost entirely out of being able to participate in the access line credits and UNE-P credits under Sections 4 and 5 of the Settlement. As I explained earlier, Qwest refused to allow UNE to be utilized with payphone lines until June 2001, and then it further delayed implementing the changes until January 2002. With the majority of Arizona Dialtone's lines having not been converted to UNE-P until January 2002, this leaves Arizona Dialtone only able to participate in approximately two months worth of the Sections 4 and 5 credits under the proposed settlement.

However, after reviewing the testimony submitted by Qwest, I am now uncertain as to whether Arizona Dialtone will be able to participate in even the last two months of the

Section 4 and 5 credits. Although this is not how the proposed settlement is worded, David Ziegler of Qwest, at pages 15 and 16 of his testimony, filed August 14, 2003, states that Qwest's intent is to refuse to provide Section 5 credits to any CLEC that was not billing interexchange carriers for access charges at that time. Arizona cannot meet his unwritten criteria. As I explained above, Arizona Dialtone's transfer to UNE-P did not occur instantaneously and there was a time period of several months before our access charge tracking system was in full operation. As a result, Arizona Dialtone was unable to bill the interexchange carriers during the first couple of months of its UNE-P operations which is the only time period included in the proposed settlement agreement as it is currently worded.

Apparently, even though the proposed Settlement is not worded this way, it is Qwest's position that no Section 5 credits will be offered unless the CLEC was billing and collecting access charges at the time, and the CLEC can demonstrate that Qwest's daily usage file information was inaccurate. Mr. Ziegler does not explain in his testimony whether Qwest has a similar intent relating to the Section 4 credits as well. But I suspect it does. As a result, at least according to Mr. Ziegler's testimony, Arizona Dialtone will most likely not be able to participate at all in any of the Section 4 and 5 credits as the proposed Settlement is currently structured.

Q. WHAT CHANGES TO THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT DO YOU

RECOMMEND TO ADDRESS THESE CONCERNS OF QWEST DELAYING

THE ENTRY OF CLECS INTO THE VARIOUS LEC SERVICES MARKETS?

A. Instead of setting the time periods for the Sections 3, 4 and 5 credit baskets based on the beginning of Qwest's wrongful secret agreements, the time periods should begin after the wrongful conduct. This change will remove the benefit otherwise granted to Qwest for

wrongfully delaying competition. It will allow the CLECs, who were wrongfully blocked from competing, to participate in the settlement credits at a level more commensurate with the market position they would have held but for Qwest's wrongful actions.

Also, Qwest appears to have structured the time periods of the credits based on the similar payments/credits ordered in the Minnesota Orders¹ issued by their PUC. In Minnesota, the PUC ordered Qwest to pay nearly \$26,000,000 in penalties and it ordered payments or credits to the CLECs (at the option of the CLEC) without any maximum limits on the amounts. The Minnesota PUC pointed out that the penalty was not unreasonable considering Qwest and its affiliates generate \$20 billion in annual revenues. On reconsideration, after analyzing certain jurisdictional issues, the Minnesota PUC scaled back the time periods of the payments/credits to coincide with the secret agreements, but it maintained its lack of any kind of a cap on the credits/payments.

I will leave the jurisdictional arguments for the attorneys to address in the context of a Commission Order if one is ultimately required, but in the context of a settlement as Qwest has proposed here in Arizona, the issue of what the Arizona Corporation Commission may or may not ultimately have the jurisdiction to <u>order</u> Qwest to do is not particularly relevant. Instead, in this context of a voluntary settlement, Qwest should agree to do what is equitable (and within its power) to correct the adverse impacts of its prior bad acts.

See In the Matter of Complaint of the Minnesota Department of Commerce Against Qwest Corporation Regarding Unified Agreements, Minnesota Public Utilities Commission Docket No. P-421/C-02-197, Order Assessing Penalties, issued February 28, 2003, and Order After Reconsideration on Own Motion, issued April 30, 2003.

Arizona Dialtone is a relatively small CLEC operating in some very unique markets, however I am sure other CLECs have experienced similar adverse impacts on their entry into the competitive LEC services market. But under the proposed Settlement, Qwest is able to limit its credits to the same period as its wrongful actions and thereby benefit from its stifling of competition during that time period. In order to ameliorate the delaying effect that Qwest's wrongful actions have had, the CLECs should be able to participate in the Settlement based on the time periods after Qwest stopped its wrongful conduct.

Although Qwest still contends that it did nothing wrong, it also apparently contends that regardless of whatever it was doing in the past, it cleaned up its act with the termination of the secret agreements. I do not agree that Qwest paying its favored CLECs to terminate its secret agreements provides any indication that Qwest has stopped its wrongful conduct, but even assuming that Qwest actually did clean up its act in early 2002, the other CLECs who had been suffering under the discriminatory treatment perpetrated by Qwest should be allowed the benefit of the secret credits, but at a participation level corresponding to the time period after Qwest put a stop to its discriminatory conduct. Therefore, the Section 3 credits should be offered for the 18 month period prior to the Commission's approval of the Settlement, the Section 4 credits should be offered for the 8 months prior to the Commission's approval of the Settlement, and the Section 5 credits should be offered for the 16 months prior to the Commission's approval of the Settlement. This will allow the CLECs to participate in some of the economic benefits of the secret agreements, but also to do so based on the marketplace as it evolved for at least some extent of the time after Qwest allegedly cleaned up its act.

Then, the credits should be continued on an ongoing basis into the future to equal the full intended five year term of the secret agreements. Qwest paid its favored LECs to

terminate the secret agreements early, and that payment by Qwest should not be allowed to limit its liability to the other CLECs that were not allowed to participate in the agreements and not allowed to participate in the early termination payments.

# Q. HOW DO THE MAXIMUM AMOUNTS PLACED ON THE VARIOUS CLEC CREDITS AFFECT ARIZONA DIALTONE?

A. The caps placed on the CLEC credits, like many of the other more ambiguous clauses in the proposed Settlement, leave Arizona Dialtone with no way to reasonably evaluate its participation in the credits. These maximum amounts placed on each of the CLEC credit sections should be eliminated.

There is no justification for allowing Qwest to limit its credits to the CLECs by placing the CLECs at risk of having their participation in the settlement reduced to a percentage of their claims. The purpose of placing caps on the credits cannot be to provide Qwest with knowledge of its exposure under the Settlement. Qwest is fully aware of the amount of services it has sold to CLECs, and therefore it can determine with great accuracy the extent of its potential liability. We have asked Qwest for its projections, but it has failed to provide them. The numbers that Qwest is projecting should be in the record before the Commission, but—like the previously secret agreements—they are nowhere to be found.

Instead, the only possible purpose for these caps is to allow Qwest to limit its liability at the expense of the CLECs. Qwest was aware that it was granting preferential treatment to its favored CLECs when it entered into the secret agreements, and it should come as no surprise to Qwest that it would have to offer similar terms to the other CLECs. The public interest is not served by allowing Qwest to reduce its liability at the expense of the CLECs that it discriminated against, and the caps on the credits should be eliminated...

# Q. HOW WILL THE REQUIREMENT FOR CLECS TO PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF INACCURATE DUF RECORDS AFFECT THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE SETTLEMENT?

A. I can echo the concerns expressed by AT&T in its brief in Response to the Proposed Settlement. It can be very difficult for a CLEC to establish evidence of inaccuracies in Daily Usage File (DUF) records, especially for earlier time periods. Also, it is apparent from the secret agreements that Qwest had knowledge of inaccuracies in its DUF records but it chose to settle up with the complaining CLEC instead of fixing the problems in its systems.

Qwest is the party with the most information relating to the accuracy of its DUF records, not the individual CLECs. Qwest is the one with the knowledge of its own systems and with the collective knowledge gained from every complaint and any accompanying data that it received from each of the CLECs over the past years. Qwest is clearly the party that knows whether it is producing accurate DUF record information. Yet the proposed Settlement is worded as if Qwest does not know a thing about any inaccuracies unless each individual CLEC can some how prove that inaccuracies existed. Additionally, the proposed Settlement does not include any description of what evidence would be sufficient for Qwest to pay these credits.

Also, Qwest contends that it does not keep its DUF record information for more than several weeks before it is rotated off its computer systems. It seems highly inequitable for the Commission to require the CLECs to recreate records from prior time periods when Qwest does not even retain the data itself.

#### Q. DOES ARIZONA DIALTONE HAVE EVIDENCE OF INACCURACIES IN

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Yes, but only with regard to time periods after those specified in Section 5 of the proposed Settlement. We obtained the calling records for 100 of our customer's lines in the fourth quarter of 2002 and compared those records against the DUF records from Qwest for the same time period. The data revealed 8000 long distance calls missing from Qwest's DUF records. After repeated complaints to Qwest, they apparently found an error in their tracking system and corrected it in June of 2003. To check their fix, we ran another comparison of the records for the second quarter of 2003 on the same lines. That data revealed more than 13,200 missed calls in the months of April and May, and then after Owest corrected their DUF system the number of missed long distance calls dropped to only 200 for the month of June of 2003.

Clearly something was amiss with Qwest's computer systems generating its DUF records. Qwest has not fully explained how it is that its DUF records became so inaccurate so I cannot offer an opinion as to how this evidence would reflect toward Qwest's performance during the time periods specified in Section 5 of the proposed Settlement Agreement, but this does demonstrate the anti-competitive effect of Qwest's secret agreements with their major CLECs. These kinds of issues of inaccuracies in computer generated data must be investigated and corrected over time as they occur. Being a smaller CLEC, Arizona Dialtone cannot afford to do major random sampling and testing procedures on Qwest's data. Instead, Arizona Dialtone and other CLECs of its size depend on the larger CLECs with larger sums of money at stake to work through these kinds of errors and inaccuracies requiring Qwest to continually perfect and correct its systems. But in Qwest's case this apparently did not occur. By Qwest entering into secret agreements with its major CLECs, it was able to convert its problems with inaccurate DUF records into a compromise agreement fixing its potential liability to its major

CLECs for errors and inaccuracies in its tracking systems. Instead of providing an incentive for Qwest to fix its systems on an ongoing basis and to stay on top of errors in the DUF records, Qwest was able to treat these inaccuracies in its systems as a mere cost of doing business, even if it leaves the smaller CLECs suffering from the inaccurate records that Qwest should have had the incentive to be fixing.

Arizona Dialtone, like other smaller CLECs, does not have the leverage nor the financial ability to fight all these battles with Qwest. Instead, we depend on the effects of competition in an open and level marketplace imposed on Qwest largely through the major CLECs to compel Qwest to act appropriately and fix problems when they arise, instead of settling their problems with its major CLECs through secret compromises and leaving all the smaller players having to pay to fight the battles that the Qwest's favored CLECs no longer had an incentive to fight.

# Q. DOES THE REQUIREMENT FOR QWEST TO OFFER CREDITS INSTEAD OF CASH PAYMENTS TO THE CLECS UNDER THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT CAUSE CONCERNS FOR ARIZONA DIALTONE?

A. Yes, on two levels. First, CLECs that are no longer in business will not be able to participate in the credits given in Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the proposed Settlement. Instead of credits that are of no value to a CLEC that is no longer doing business with Qwest, the Settlement should require Qwest to make cash payments to the CLECs. Additionally, the issuance of credits instead of cash payments, without any limitations on how Qwest is to apply the amounts, will allow Qwest to apply the credits first to any past due bills without any concern as to whether the outstanding bills are disputed.

In order for a CLEC to effectively utilize the credits specified in the proposed Settlement,

it must be in business. This is most likely the reason Qwest was ordered to make payments or credits in the Minnesota Orders. Many CLECs have already exited the Arizona market, and Arizona Dialtone may soon be in the same situation.

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Qwest has filed a revision to its PAL Tariff that is currently pending in a different docket in which it proposes to reduce its payphone line rate to a level significantly below even a residential line. Arizona Dialtone is Qwest's only significant competitor for payphone lines in Arizona. If Qwest is successful in reducing its PAL rates to such low levels—below its residential rates—below its UNE-P rates—and below its similar rates in other states—Arizona Dialtone may no longer be in business, or at least we may not be operating in a form anywhere close to the current business. As with other CLECs that are no longer operating, if Arizona Dialtone goes out of business, under the wording of the proposed Settlement, Qwest will wind up paying us nothing. This situation is not in the public interest, as it rewards Qwest for its wrongful conduct. In order to eliminate this backwards incentive, the proposed Settlement should be modified to require Qwest to make cash payments to the CLECs instead of credits.

Also, the proposed Settlement should be modified to clarify that Qwest cannot apply any of the credits to outstanding bills that the CLEC has disputed. If this clarification is not made, Qwest will first apply any credits to any outstanding amounts that have been billed to the CLEC. This allows Qwest to undermine the only leverage that CLECs have to get Qwest to voluntarily correct billing errors, which is to dispute the bill and refuse to pay it. To eliminate this inequitable effect, the proposed Settlement should include an additional provision barring Qwest from applying and credits/payments to any billings that are disputed by the CLEC.

# Q. HOW DOES THE RELEASE LANGUAGE INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AFFECT ARIZONA DIALTONE?

A. The scope of the releases included under the CLEC credits sections should be defined with more certainty. They are currently defined only by the very broad scope of the Commission's Dockets, which leaves Arizona Dialtone and the other CLECs unable to evaluate the claims that they are releasing should they choose to participate in the Settlement.

For example, Qwest's inaccurate DUF record system has caused Arizona Dialtone to expend significant resources investigating and correcting the problems, and it directly caused significant damages in lost access revenues that we were unable to bill to the IXCs. However, Qwest's secret agreements that are the subject of the Commission's secret agreements Docket dealt with issues of inaccurate DUF records. By releasing any claims relating to the secret agreements Docket, is Arizona Dialtone also releasing its inaccurate DUF records claims? They certainly should not be, at least not to the extent that the Section 5 credits are for different time periods than our inaccurate DUF records claims. And this is just one example of the multitude of varying issues that were addressed in the Commission's Dockets that then imply releases that are far too broad in scope.

At a minimum, the releases should be narrowly defined for each of the three credit sections to include only the claims that are the basis of the particular credits, they should be limited to the periods applicable for each credit section, and the CLEC should only be required to execute the particular release for the specific credits that the CLEC is electing to receive. For example, the released claims should be defined in each section as only those claims relating to Qwest's discriminatory discounting, local call termination billing,

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and its inaccurate DUF records for each of the respective time periods. Then, the CLEC should only be required to execute a release relating to the particular credits that the CLEC elects to participate in.

### Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?

A. Yes, it does.

STATE OF ARIZONA AFFIDAVIT OF THOMAS W. BADE. 3 County of Maricopa THOMAS W. BADE, being first duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and states as 6 follows: My name is Thomas W. Bade. I am the President of Arizona Dialtone, Inc. I have 1. 8 caused to be filed written testimony on behalf of Arizona Dialtone, Inc., in opposition to the proposed Settlement in Docket Nos. RT-00000F-02-0271, T-00000A-97-0238, and T-01051B-02-0871 1 I hereby swear and affirm that my answers contained in the attached testimony to the questions asked therein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT. Thomas W. Bade SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me on this 27 day of August, 2003.

My Commission Expires: